JACK BRAND PILSENER
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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,872—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
CONTAINS OVER 200 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER S.W. ROAD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M. 1900.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7526	R. H. Gordon	10th Mar.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Laughourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	6507	W. Wheler	24th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Laughourne	7th April.
* CLYDE	6099	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7912	T. R. Adcock	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5264	J. F. Lapham	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7526	R. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,720	13th April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	O. Harvberger	4,163	1st May. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 900.	Rs. 525.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mills	5,095	13th March, 1900
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	10th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,285	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	1,080.	685.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotharda, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and there via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Veronia	5,159	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Scarpa House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Mar. 1900

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
[illegible]	6,200	Duchateau	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,323	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
[illegible]ERRA	4,355	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,349	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 87, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERREIGNS at current rates.
London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.
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HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
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HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed, when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomorah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 17th March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 15th March.

FOR MANILA.
A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 9th March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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CALCUTTA.
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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on application.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.
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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.
In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
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RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Opera [illegible] with Pianoforte Library and Operatic Selections, ready made to [illegible] Parties and Dances, at [illegible] Music Warehouse, [illegible] Co., Fort, Bombay.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.
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CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.
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TO LOVERS OF ART.
THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!
In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.
A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.
It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.
Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.
We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.
Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.
D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for the
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NINETY-FIVE LAKHS
since the Company was Established in 1874.
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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
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A BOON TO MEN.
A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE [illegible] AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF [illegible] AND PRIVATE DISEASES, [illegible] SEXUAL DEBILITY, [illegible] SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, [illegible] STRICTURE, [illegible] SKIN DISEASES, [illegible] BLOOD DISEASES, [illegible] KIDNEY AND BLADDER [illegible] DISEASES, [illegible] RHEUMATISM, [illegible] NERVOUS DISEASES, [illegible] DISEASES OF THE [illegible] AND ALL DISEASES [illegible] ARISING FROM [illegible] IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, [illegible] ETC., ETC., ETC.
[illegible] may be had gratis and post free on application to the Consulting Surgeons, [illegible] & Co., Fort, Bombay.

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TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY ..... per bot.	7 0	7 14
Do. do. ..... per pint.	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy" ..... per doz.	50 0	56 0
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CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co. ..... " "	24 0	27 8

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
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MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15 8
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PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
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BOMBAY AND POONA.
"ORIENTAL" QUICK-RISING BAKING POWDER.
Eminent Medical Authorities tell us that when fresh bread made with Baker's yeast is eaten, it ferments in the stomach and becomes one of the chief causes of indigestion.
This is not so with bread made with P. & Co.'s "O. Q. R." Baking Powder, but, on the contrary, such bread not only retains the saccharine properties of the flour which are destroyed by the Baker's ferment, but is more nutritive and a larger quantity is obtained from the same weight of flour.
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FLOUR.
Having made special arrangements with some of the Local Mills for a constant Supply of the best qualities of Flour, we are able to offer this article to our Constituents at a much lower price than hitherto.

	Rs. a.
KILN-DRIED FLOUR, for Thickening Gravies and general household use per 7lbs. Tins	
Ans. 14 ..... per doz. Tins	10
PATENT FLOUR, for Pastry, per 7lbs. Tin, Re. 1-0 ..... per doz. Tins	11

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"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.
SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.
LATHAM & CO.,
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND KARACHEE.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.
They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.
FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
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To which has been transferred the business of
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000
Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—
LATHAM & Co.,
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER,
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)
HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:
"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER."
To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.
RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
13, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S

GRAND CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE

OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, } TO-DAY, at 4 SHARP.

A Handsome Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus. Every Child entering the Circus will receive a number entitling them to

A CHANCE OF WINNING ONE OF THE WATCHES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

OUR MONSTER NEW PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

A HANDSOME GOLD & SILVER WATCH WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AMONGST THE AUDIENCE EVERY EVENING.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

BICYCLE COUPON NIGHT.

A Handsome HEPWORTH CYCLE given away on WEDNESDAY, March 14th. Coupons given nightly to holders of 1, 2, 3 and 4 Rupees Tickets. Commencing to-day SATURDAY, March 10. Cycle specially guaranteed for 12 months.

REMEMBER THE LAST 7 NIGHTS

Remember the Last 7 NIGHTS OF THIS GREAT SHOW.

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS, WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.

Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs.

ALSO ZENANA BOXES AND SEATS.

Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.

COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, REPRESENTATIVE.

S. S. DEN OF AIRLIE.

GENERAL AVERAGE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by this steamer arrived here on the 18th December are requested to take DELIVERY of CARGO consigned to them without delay.

All CLAIMS against the General average to be sent to the undersigned supported by the surveyor's report before the 31st March 1900, after which date no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 8th March, 1900.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

TO CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE under mentioned ARTICLES are available FOR SALE, on the EAST COAST RAILWAY. Further particulars regarding price and condition can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Waltair, who will also afford facilities for their inspection.

Reasonable offers will be considered.

BRIDGE IRON WORKS.

Well Curbs W. I. 12ft.	14
Do. 12 1-2ft.	2
Bond rings for well Curbs 12ft.	15
Do. do 14ft.	20 1-2
Do. do 16ft.	27
Suspension rods 1 1-4 inch 15 to 17 1-2 ft long	292 spans
Girder plates M G 20ft.	2 do
Do. do 25ft.	2 do
Do. B G 40ft.	7 do
Bolts and hook 3 inch by 7-8 inch	4 1-2 tons
Screw Couch 4 1-4" x 3-4"	16 do

CONTRACTOR'S PLANT

Driving Gear-Pumps for	10
Do spare parts of helmets, belts, &c.	
Tools Tamping	45
Hammers Sledge	207
Do Scotkies	482
Blow Pinch	176
Do Cross Chisels	128
Dredgers, Bulls, 3 Cub. ft.	6
Do do 4 do	6
Do Buree and Bathoo with Steam Crave	1
Engine Portable	1
Machine Pulverising	1
Do Concrete Mixing	6
Do Cement testing	1
Mill Mortar	1
Do Pug	1
Boiler Steam 8 tons	1
Pumps centrifugal, 6, 5, and 9 inches	13
Do Spare pipes for 6 inches	15
Do Hand Contractors	10
Benches for	2
Winches Crab D H P 12 tons	3
Crane hand, Derrick, 10 tons	1
Masterton with centre shaft	2
Jumars, 6 tons	3
Chain 3-4 inch	3 tons
Wheel Tip wagon M G	24 pairs

PERMANENT WAY

Sleepers, Deodar cl sphert M G	13,780
Do Steel transverse M G	26,000
Spikes dog M G	25 tons
Do D G	258 tons
Turntable engine M G 36ft.	1

ROLLING STOCK SPARE PARTS.

Brackets, Sunshade	1418
Reflectors for roof lamps enamelled	498
Hinges Brass for doors	2026
Sticking iron roof for R. G. carriages	1184

ROOFING.

Sheets G. I. B. W. G.	16 tons
Scrows, wood, G. I. 3 inch	1 ton

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER RUTTONSEY CANJI, of Bombay Hindoo, has consented to SELL the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground with the messuages and buildings thereon standing situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Kalbadevi Road in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue and under Old No. 226, New No. A-1178, Old Survey No. 32, and New Survey No. 2-1687, and by the Hindu Mohamedan Committee under C. W. Ward No. 433, Street Nos. 182 485, Ward No. 434, Street No. 187, admeasuring sixty feet and six inches in length from East to West and thirty-six feet and six inches in width from North to South by the front side of the said buildings and thirty-four feet and six inches in width also from North to South on the back side thereof and containing in the aggregate two hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Narsondas Narsidas and now of Valabdas Jamnadas, and on the East and South by the property formerly belonging to Thakersey Nasanji and now belonging to Mr. Mamadbhai Mugal Mugal, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Thakersey Ruttonsey Canji and his tenants.

All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, at 14K, Hamam Street, Sirdar Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 9th day of March, 1900.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTIBAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Mahalms, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Sandhurst Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parel, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sell on the floor or other places not numbered either in or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901.

For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE IN BOMBAY OF THE LAND, MILL BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, MOVEABLE PROPERTY, AND PLANT OF THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in Liquidation.)
C. A. No. ..... Official Liquidator.

Under instructions from Mr. Charles Andrew Turner, the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will put up for Sale by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract, at 4 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at their Sale Room at No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, all the land, mill buildings, machinery, moveable property, and effects of the above-named Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in Liquidation) at Ahmedabad.

The Sale is being held under an order of the High Court, dated the 26th day of January, 1900, and with the consent of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Mistry, the mortgagee of the said premises, and it will be subject to confirmation by the said Court.

For further information and for particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to MESSRS. ARDESIR, DORABJEE, DINSHAW & Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, at their Office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th March, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND FANCY FETE
ON THE OVAL,
IN AID OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

GRAND EXTRA DAY,
TO-DAY SATURDAY,
at 4-30 to 11 p.m.

Owing to the generosity of the Proprietors, the Committee are able to announce a GRAND PERFORMANCE by HARMSTON'S CIRCUS, THIS AFTERNOON.

BOXING BOOTH,
where the Champions of the Naval Defence Squadron will meet all comers.

AUNT SALLY IN A BARREL.

PET STALL
FOR SALE OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

GRAND CAFE CHANTANT,
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Grand Naval and Military display under the Direction of Col. GOVAN, Capt. GREET, R.N., and Major AITKEN.

Musical Ride by H. E. The Governor's Bodyguard.

GRAND MILITARY TATTOO.

CINEMATOGRAPH,
kindly lent by GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq.,

MUTOSCOPES,
kindly lent by the Bombay and Central India Mutoscope Co.

FLOWER AND SWEET STALL.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR
under the management of Mrs. NUGENT.

FISH POND,
Rontgen Rays and other Marvellous Electrical effects by Dr. Collis Barry.

SKITTLE ALLEY.

MILITARY BANDS.

THE PIPERS OF THE ROYAL SCOTS,
by kind permission of Col. ROSS and OFFICERS.

WONDERFUL CONJURING TRICKS,
by Professor NATHOO MANCHACHAND.

SHOOTING GALLERY.

The MONSTER PHONOGRAPH,
kindly lent by SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Esq.,

AUNT SALLY.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR
under the management of LADY JENKINS and others.

HINDU LADIES' FANCY BAZAAR STALL.

CINEMATOGRAPH AND CONCERT PHONOGRAPH,
by the kindness of S. B. THANAWALLA, Esq., CONCERTS.

MAGNIFICENT ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION.

HINDU REFRESHMENT STALL
under the Direction of GOVERDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq.

REFRESHMENTS
under the management of Messrs. MORENAS and Co.

ADMISSION: Re. 1 ALL DAY,
NO "PASS OUT" CHEQUES.

BOMBAY BISLEY SHOW.

PRIZE COMPETITION, 10TH MARCH.

6-30 to 7-30 p.m., open to all Comers.

Prizes.—A Silver and Bronze medal, first and second, kindly presented by Sergt Major Downing, Bo. Vol Rifles.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

FOUR SURVEYORS are REQUIRED by the Government of the Straits Settlements on a four years agreement for service in the Colony. Salary will be paid at the rate of dols. 150 Per mensem and First Class passage to Singapore will be granted. At the present rate of Exchange dols. 100=Rs. 145.

Applications to be Addressed to and should reach the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Singapore, Straits Settlements, on or before the 30th April.

Candidates should state their Age and forward Copies of not more than five recent Testimonials.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 16th February, 1900.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 19th March, 1900, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1899.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th March to the 4th April, 1900, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th March, 1900.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Shares Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
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Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

For THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., Ld
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,000 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS.
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Shortest Route in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

SEQ. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 25-0.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. Rodger's Bona-Fide Sale of Furniture, Glass and Crockeryware, Plateware, Piano, Dog-Cart, Pony, Bussara Poultry, &c., at Bandora Hill, Bandora.

SILVER MOUNTED Walking Sticks, Newest shape Handles. A large selection, from Rs. 3—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Good ENGLISH BEEF and PORK, at Ans. 6 Pertib., C. LOBO, 16, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LIST of BUNGALOWS see "GUIDE to KHANDALA" by Henry Closson. Copies obtained from the GENERAL SECRETARY, Anglo-Indian Association, Apollo Bunder. Price 8 Ans.

ALL CYCLISTS are invited to apply for our NEW LIST of CYCLE ACCESSORIES. Prices revised all round.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

RACES.—Bombay Race Stand finishes of the Races, Winners of the Races, Bombay Horse Show, arrival of Lord Northcote, Departure of Lord Sandhurst. Now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON—RAJADEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1890, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 0-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, a SURPLUS STOCK of TOYS in great varieties including Tricycles, Horses, Wooden Horses, Go carts, Dolls, Perambulators, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices at SHROFF BROS.

WANTED,—a THOROUGH, competent MECHANIC FOREMAN. Apply, enclosing Testimonials, to the AGENTS, Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld.,

WANTED,—two ASSISTANTS to go to Port Canning. None need apply except those accustomed to out-door work. Apply DAVID SASSOON & Co.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

TO LET.—CAPACIOUS GODOWNS, for Storage of Grain or Seeds near the Docks. For particulars, apply to MORARJEE GOCULDAS and Co., Tamarine Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality", 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest references given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUND Ladies Revolving Ball Keyless Watches with Fancy Gilt Chain, complete, Rs. 55 to 175 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"A GOOD NAME AT HOME is a Tower of Strength Abroad." This truth has been perfectly verified by the history of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS which effected their first cures in Bombay and India, where they are made and where they still have the largest sale. They are universally recognised as the best remedies for Malarious, Bilious, and Influenga fevers and mild forms of Plague. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills, and Batliwalla & Co's. General are sold every where at Re. 1 per bottle, less trade discount. Sole Manufacturer, Dr. BATLIWALLA, Warli, Dadar and Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

EK-DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routs in India, and the Eastern seas, and other useful information. Price, 5 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dance or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WANTED.—All to know that our Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma afford Instant Relief. Perfect, final cure guaranteed even in the worst cases, or price Rs. 5 each refunded. Cure for Diabetes is sure to cure this fiend malady of any nature and period. No case is hopeless. Price per bottle, Rs. 3. Piles' remedy is the best cure for all forms of the disease. No Salve nor purge. Safe, prompt and sure, Rs. 2. Meyores is the Sovereign remedy for nervous exhaustion, general debility and all other attendant evils. Price Re 1. Correspondence held Private. Numerous Testimonials. Apply to MANAGER, V. C. Works, Kanaghat, Bengal.

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Offer their services to Firms Abroad.

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On hearing what Goods you trade in, Catalogues or Samples will be mailed Free of Charge.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (15, 18, Raw Waler Charged extra

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	15
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably sweet.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues finish. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—H. ROBERTS (Champion).

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOUNE	Gibraltar.
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Nothing Finer or Better. Supplied to all the Crack Hotels and Restaurants of Bombay.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

182 WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores in the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blotchiness or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"COMPLETELY HEALED."

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1885 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year it turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1895 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible, it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1898, I was advised by friends to try "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture." After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was, Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.
"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.

"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most inveterate cases. Of all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled persons. The words "Clarke's Blood Mixture," The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England, Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" are engraved on the [illegible]

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PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

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Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
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Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
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Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

*The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN F

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MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

GUARANTEED BY THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

WE have THIS DAY RESIGNED the Agency of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE Co. of Canada. The business of the Company will in future be carried on by Mr. W. D. GRAHAM, Secretary of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. who has been APPOINTED to act as SECRETARY and ATTORNEY of the Company in the Bombay Presidency.

M. S. JAMSETJI & Co.

Bombay, 7th March, 1900.

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THE Revd. C. E. ROBERTS, M.A., (St. John's Coll., Oxon) Assisted by Qualified Masters receives TWENTY BOYS (7 to 11 years) to prepare for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Grounds 24 acres; Gymnasium, Bathing, &c. Beautiful and Healthy Situation among the Chiltern Hills, 31 miles from London. Inclusive fees £30 a term. Entire charge of Boys whose Parents reside Abroad.

A Postal Address.—The CHILTERNS, Halton, Tring England.

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40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

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Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust recommended by all the leading men.

	Nickel.	Steel.
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RENCH REMEDY.

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and highly popular remedy, as employed in the hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and Professors all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In secondary, piles, irritation of the bladder, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, rheumatism—secondary symptoms, caries or decay of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's health and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, purchasers should state which of the three numbers they require, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Non Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
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KILLS, { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KILLS, { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d and 11s, per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, for either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 6-26m., 8-27s. Low water, 1-30m. 0-50s.

Bombay Beach Exhibition.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.

Prize Distribution Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, Lord Northcote presiding 4-30 p. m.

Prize Distribution, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Town Hall, Sir Lawrence Jenkins presiding.

B. V. R. and B. V. A. Parades for Inspection by the General Officer Commanding, 6-30 a.m., and 4-30 p.m.

B. V. A. Camp at Mahaluxmee closes.

Harnston's Circus.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 8-9m., 9-18s. Low water, 2-46m., 2-6s.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay will administer the rite of ordination in the Cathedral on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue at 6-30 a. m., to-morrow, for a run to Bandra via Veliard and Dadar and back.

SION CYCLING CLUB.—Members will meet at the club premises to-morrow morning for a ride to Versowa Foreshore, via Coorla, Marole and back via Bandra. The ride to commence at 6-15 sharp.

THE LATE KAZI SHAHABOODIN.—A telegram has been received by the relations of the late Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahaboodin, C.I.E., from the Minister of Baroda:—"Extremely regretto hear of the demise of Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahaboodin. Please convey to his relations my sincere condolence and sympathy. His Highness has ordered office to be closed to-day as a tribute of respect to his memory." The Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay also wired that his Excellency has heard with regret of the death of Kazi Shahaboodin.

PLAGUE IN THE COMMON PRISON.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Arthur Road Hospital, on the body of Babaji Balo, aged eighteen years. The deceased was a convict in the Common Prison, undergoing six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, awarded to him by Mr. J. Sanderson Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for theft on the 8th ultimo. He was attacked with plague on the 1st instant and sent to the Arthur Road Hospital on the same day. He died on Wednesday. A verdict of death from plague was recorded.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Valee Jamal appeared to answer a charge of giving false information to the police, preferred against him by Abu Bakar Hadi Ismail, keeper of a billiard table, at Bheedy Bazar. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that, on the evening of the 21st ultimo, the accused made a complaint to Inspector Walker that the complainant had stolen his watch and chain; but, on enquiry, it was ascertained that the accused himself had given the articles to Abu Bakar as security for a debt of two rupees and six annas. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 25 with an alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST PEON.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Ardeshir D. Lalkaka, inspector in the Post Office Department, charged Bhanka Krishna, a postal peon, with criminal breach of trust as a public servant, on the 4th October last. The accused was entrusted with a registered letter, containing a hundi for, Rs. 200 and two cheques for Rs. 65, for delivery to one Maheraj Dawoo. The receipt for the registered letter was returned by the accused as being signed by the addressee. But in consequence of a complaint about the non-delivery of the letter having been made, inquiries were instituted in the matter, and it was found that the letter had not been received by the addressee and the signature on the receipt was a bogus one. The accused who had a previous conviction against him, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE GUN CARRIAGE STORE YARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Dugroo Narayen, a labourer, aged twenty years. The deceased was on Thursday last, engaged, along with several other labourers, in filling waggons with coal, at the Gun Carriage yard of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, at Colaba. About noon there were six waggons laden with coal standing near the weighing machine, and there was a space of nearly a yard between the 3rd and 4th waggons. The deceased attempted to pass Carman the space, when the fourth waggon suddenly moved by another carriage being shunted down on the siding. The man was jammed between the buffers of the two waggons and thrown outside the rails. He was placed in victoria and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The House Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to internal hoemorrhage. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Vithee, a Hindu woman, aged about eighteen years. The deceased was the wife of a labourer and resided with her husband, at Lohar Chawl. Vithee arrived from her native country about two months ago and put up with her husband. About four days ago the husband was informed by some of his friends, who had recently arrived in Bombay from the village, that his mother was very ill. The husband told deceased to go to the village and look after her mother-in-law, but she refused to go and he slapped her on the face. She began to cry and would not take her food. On Wednesday morning the husband went to his work, leaving deceased at home. When he returned in the evening he found Vithee asleep. She again refused to take her meals saying her head was aching. About 4 o'clock on the following morning she was found unconscious and breathing very heavily. The husband took her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. She never came to herself again and died in the hospital on the same day. The evidence of a licensed vendor of opium showed that deceased had purchased half-a-tola of opium on the previous day from his shop at the Crawford Market. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The annual general gathering of the Wilson College Literary Society was held on Wednesday evening, in the College Hall at Chowpatty. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan presided. The gathering was largely attended. The proceedings were opened with the singing of some Marathi songs, followed by some comic recitations by Messrs. Joshi, Patel and Kanga. Mr. J. Billimoria, railway secretary, then read the report of the Society's work during the past year. The report adopted and a vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring managing committee. After refreshment Messrs. Damle and Bilimoria made short speeches. The president in his address remarked that the Society's well-being and successful work depended on the mutual and harmonious working of students of all classes. He was well pleased to see the Society daily becoming an important and attractive feature of the College inasmuch as it had secured a course of public lectures through the learned gentlemen of this city. He further remarked that as the management of the Society was entirely left in the hands of the students, it enabled them in the development of their business capacity. Some students had already made a visible progress in that direction. On the whole he was well pleased with the work of the Society, and the manner in which it was conducted, except in a small trivial matter that there were some defaulters on the roll of the Society. The entertaining committee was declared with Messrs. K. V. Brahma, N. S. Kanshik and K. H. Goregaonkar as secretary, assistant secretary and treasurer respectively. A cordial vote of thanks and the singing of the National Anthem terminated the proceedings.

A NEW TOY.

As a sign of how Light Railways are forcing themselves on the attention of people in India, it is interesting to note that Messrs. W. G. H. Agnew & Co., of Stafford, who are well known as manufacturers of Light Railways for Estates and Feeder Lines, are having enquiries from India for Light Railways and Locomotives for amateur purposes. The idea, however, is not new. Some years since Messrs. Bagnall made for the Marquis of Downshire's Park a small locomotive, an exact copy in miniature of the Great Northern Railways Express Engine No. 778. The Engine was only 3' 3" high, the driving wheel being 20" diameter, and the rails, 15" apart, weighed 10 lbs. per yard. A small carriage to carry 6 persons and a brake van completed the train. This novel toy, however, can be put to practical uses, for it is found capable of hauling a load of 5 tons up a gradient of 1 in 30, and of travelling at a high rate of speed. If a few of such toys are supplied to the Native Princes of India, it will not take long for them to see the advantage of slightly heavier engines for the development of their territory.

THE FAMINE.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE FOR N.-W. P.

A MEETING attended by the principal landowners and aristocracy of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, was held at the Baradari, Kaiser Bag Lucknow, on Thursday afternoon, under the presidency of the Lieutenant Governor, to inaugurate a Provincial Famine Relief Fund.

Sir Antony Macdonnell said this was the second occasion on which he had presided at a meeting for such a purpose, and the only consolation he found in the repetition of that duty was that on this occasion their own Provinces were not afflicted, but they knew from sad experience what great famine, such as is afflicting other parts of India, is, and his would, he was sure, whet the edge of their sympathy. They could not hope to rival what was done at the meetings held in Calcutta. In a Presidency town there was a large resident population of wealthy and retained men, such as they did not possess in the mofussil towns. Consequently, he had been compelled to invite the District Officers to hold meetings for local Raises and gentlemen of influence, but besides that he had thought it right to invite that day the leaders of the native community throughout the provinces to give the sanction of their presence to the establishment of a fund, and he was pleased to find so many had cordially responded. In pressing the claims of the fund upon them he bore in mind that they had only lately recovered from famine in their own provinces, and some of them were still suffering from the heavy sacrifices they then had to make in the interests of their own tenantry, but he was sure, in view of the urgency of the present claim, all of them, who could without infringing unduly on their own resources, would contribute liberally to the relief of the suffering in other parts of India. His Honour having explained the objects to which the funds is to be appropriated, other speeches were made, and a representative Central Committee was formed and subscriptions were raised on the spot, over one lakh of rupees being promised.

SMOKE RICHMOND GEM.—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE "CHAMPION" DEFAMATION SUIT.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee continued the hearing of the suit of W. A. Chambers against Kalkhoru Nowrojee Kabrajee and others. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for alleged defamation of the plaintiff, editor and proprietor of the "Champion" newspaper, by the defendants, Kalkhoru Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor, Merwanjee Furdonjee Murzban, the proprietor and publisher, and Eduljee Manockjee Watcha the printer of the "Rast Goftar" newspaper. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, and Mr. Donald instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinsha, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the first and second defendants; and Mr. J. J. Gandar, Mr. Visajee and Mr. Davar appeared for the third defendant.

Mr. Jehangir N. Patel in cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, said the "Bombay Samachar" employed seven reporters. Witness was the only one who reported the "Gurakhi" trial. His notes were destroyed he did not remember when. He had been a reporter three years and a half.

Mr. Carnac said this was his case in rebuttal.

MR INVERARITY'S SPEECH FOR DEFENDANTS.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the courts, said the rebutting evidence had touched only one point, namely whether Mr. Kirkpatrick tried his observations he was said in exhibit O. to have done. Two reporters had been called on the point. One was the last witness; and another was Mr. Simpson, who had taken a verbatim note. Counsel observed that Simpson was an abstainer. Mr. Spalding, whom they at first proposed to call and who had not been called, because his notes would presumably have corroborated Mr. Simpson's. The learned counsel argued that the notes of Mr. Velinker were directly contrary to his recollection. In substance Mr. Velinker's notes substantially agreed with the short-hand notes. Mr. Velinker was anxious to show that he was not responsible for giving incorrect instructions to Mr. Kirkpatrick. What his lordship had to see was whether Mr. Kirkpatrick did not use the translation in the "Champion" as a reproduction, a wicked reproduction, of the article in the "Kal."

His Lordship said that he asked yesterday the Chief Justice, who had tried the "Guraki" case, if the "Champion" was in any way referred to by Mr. Kirkpatrick in a discreditable manner.

Mr. Inverarity: We applied for his lordship's notes, but the Clerk of the Crown said that is was the private property of the Judge and refused to comply with their request.

His Lordship said that he asked the Chief Justice and he said there was nothing in his notes to show that the "Champion" was in any way referred to in a discreditable manner.

Mr. Inverarity: Will your Lordship show the shorthand notes to the Chief Justice and asked him whether what was stated there was said in court.

His Lordship; yes, I will show it to the Chief Justice.

Mr. Inverarity: "If your Lordship had an opportunity of asking the Chief Justice his impression upon the matter, we have no opportunity of cross-examining him on the same. It must be remembered that this took place about nine months ago.

His lordship: He does not profess to remember it.

Mr. Inverarity: This might be called to his recollection.

Continuing, Mr. Inverarity said that what his Lordship had to decide was whether he should trust to Mr. Velinker's recollection as to what took place nine months ago, or to shorthand notes taken at the time. The reports that were published in the "Bombay Gazette," the "Advocate of India," the Jame-Jamshed, and the "Kaiser-i-Hind all agreed that the "Champion" was referred to at the trial in a discreditable manner. The "Advocate of India" published the report the same evening, whereas the "Bombay Gazette" and the Jame-Jamshed, which took independent reports, agreed as to how the "Champion" was used. When Mr. Velinker was asked if he had read the "Gazette" report, he said he had read it the next morning, and he found that it was a fairly correct report. There was no sinister intention or moral malice on the part of the "Rast Goftar" against the "Champion" in publishing the report. The report as published in the "Rast Goftar" was as a matter of fact correct; but assuming that it was not correct it was a "bona fide" report believed to be correct.

His Lordship said that the "Gazette" report left it open for argument, whereas the report in the "Rast" gave it as a fact.

Mr. Inverarity said that the meaning was the same. Supposing the "Bombay Gazette" had been sued for defamation they could not have set up the defence that because the words 'in the Champion" were put under parenthesis, they were not liable for it.

While Mr. Inverarity was addressing the court on the article written by Mr. Jehangir.

His Lordship said it is startling to see a youngman moralising as was done in the article.

Mr. Inverarity said that much younger men had moralised before in the papers. Mr. Chambers began moralising at the age of 18.

His Lordship: It is startling.

Mr. Inverarity said that supposing the facts upon which the article was founded were correct, it was rather a good article. Mr. Justice Bayley always repudiated the idea that he was a boy of 18. When he (Mr. Inverarity) was addressing that judge had made a reference to a boy of 18. Mr. Justice Bayley said that if anybody told him he was a boy of 18, he would punch his head. He (Mr. Inverarity) was practising at the Bar of the Court when he had not attained the age of 24, which was the age of the witness referred to.

His Lordship said there was no evidence to show that the witness took pains to ascertain the facts. The witness said that he never read the "Champion" and yet he moralised on the article in the "Champion."

Mr. Inverarity said he was moralising only upon the argument of Mr. Kirkpatrick. His Lordship ought not to attribute to Mr. Jahangir a critical reading of the articles. He was only correcting what were called page proofs, and he cursorily read through them without paying any attention to facts stated in them. It was only a mechanical work. The learned counsel argued that they were not liable for any damage in respect of article Tu if the report was true, and it was found that it was a "bona fide" report believed to be correct then it went in instigation of damages. There was no moral malice on the part of the defendants.

His Lordship said that supposing no moral malice was proved, but that it appeared that the article was written without probable cause then?

Mr. Inverarity said he would in that case rely upon the judgment of Sir Charries Farran in the case of Kabraji vs. Murzban, in which there was no moral malice proved and in which only sufficient damages were given to show that the party had no malice contemptuous damage. It must be observed that there was no rebutting evidence given of the disloyal and seditious articles published in the "Champion" except that in his re-examination Mr. Chambers made matters worse for himself and that he had admitted said that "India should be bled." Taking the definition of sedition to be that which was calculated to excite feelings of disaffection of the ruled against their rulers, it was for his Lordship to say if those articles were such that a paper could publish without bringing itself within the terms of the Penal Code, and that other papers should continue to publish such articles in future. There was no rebuttal of those articles. There were a few articles from the "Rast Goftar" put in for the purpose of showing what might be called two black stones made one white. There was not a single article in the "Rast" which could be brought within the section of the Code. Supposing that any of those articles was found to be overstepping the line will that would not excuse the "Champion" for doing what it had done and introduce irrelevant articles in the proceedings for the purpose of prejudicing the case. It was difficult to perceive why the name of a gentleman who was one of the Bombay members of articles complained of appeared and whose departure from Bombay for Europe was announced by Mr Chambers himself in his paper, should have been attempted to be brought on. Mr. Chambers had been writing articles of articles against this gentleman, and it did not therefore, lie with him to say that he had been personally attacked by him. His learned friend, Mr. Carnac, asked a number of questions in the beginning of his cross-examination by way of showing that Mr. Kabraji was a professional libeller, which ought to have a bearing on the mitigation of damages. Mr. Carnac asked Mr. Kabraji if Mr. Justice Farran did not value his reputation at Rs. 200, the suggestion being that he had come out of the case besmirched, whereas the printed judgment in the case showed that he came out with flying colours. The attempt to prove that Mr. Kabraj was a professional libeller should have a bearing on the question of damages. His lordship first found that the article in the "Champion" were of a disloyal and seditious nature, there could be no reputation generally to injure. If the defendants were not able to justify a particular statement, and if it was found that the plaintiff was in the habits of making such statements, only nominal damages might be awarded. Mr. Kabraji did dot reply to the second notice because he believed that it was Mr. Chambers who had inspired a libellous article against the "Rast Goftar" in the Madras "Standard" which was proved to have been written by Mr. Wacha one of the promoters of the "Champion" the very next day after the plaint had been filed in the High Court, and he thought it best under the circumstances to keep quiet and not reply to that notice. It was not an all surprising that Mr. Kabraji should wrongly or rightly—he submitted rightly—think that the article in the Madras paper was written in combination with Mr. Chambers for the purpose of prejudicing the case. The learned counsel submitted that the two articles were written without any moral malice by the actual writers, and that they were published without any moral malice by the defendants. If the report in the "Rast" was accurate, it was privileged. In view of the fact that Mr. Kabrajee was cross-examined as a professional libeller, and that the "Champion" was a seditious and disloyal paper, damages must be of a nominal character only.

His Lordship: What about costs?

Mr. Inverarity: It will depend upon your Lordship's finding.

His Lordship: Supposing I find there was no moral malice, and that there was only a technical defamation, what then?

Mr. Inverarity said that his Lordship should give them costs on issues on which they succeeded.

Mr Guzdar, on behalf of the third defendant, said that there was absolutely no malice whatever, either legal or moral on the part of his client. It was conclusively proved that the printer had nothing whatever to do with the printing of the English articles.

MR. CARNAC'S SPEECH FOR PLAINTIFF.

Mr. Carnac, in addressing the court for the plaintiff upon the whole case, said his learned friend Mr. Guzdar's affrontary in asking the suit to be dismissed was really amusing. If the printer had come in and said "I am only a poor harmless printer, I express my regret for having published the libel," he might have got the sympathy of the court. As to the second defendant, the proprietor, he was in the same position. He had expressed no regret and must take the consequences. As to Mr. Kabraji, it had been proved that the articles S. and T. were gross libels, and that Mr. Kabrajee was actuated by malice in publishing them among other articles. Adverting to the issues, counsel said the first issue was wilfully and maliciously raised as to whether Mr. Chambers was the editor and proprietor of the "Champion" in order that he might be got into the box and attacked in cross-examination. Mr. Chambers had put in his declaration before the Magistrate that he was the proprietor and editor; and he had said so on oath in Court. On the evidence his Lordship would have no doubt that Mr. Chambers was the editor and proprietor of the paper: and counsel asked that his Lordship would give him damages as such. Defendants had unnecessarily put the plaintiff to the proof regarding the "Kal" articles when they could have easily satisfied themselves by referring to the issues of the "Champion"; and Counsel would ask the court to express its opinion on the point after he had addressed it on the question of damages. They had the evidence of Mr. Wilkins on the subject, and it made it clear that Mr. Kirkpatrick made no such remark regarding the "Champion" as the "Rast Goftar" had represented him to have made. Mr. Carnac referred to the notice of demand which the plaintiff made upon the defendants on the 22nd July, 1899, asking for a retractation and for an expression of regret. The learned counsel said he had proved the issues with regard to which the "onus" was on him, and he would ask for costs for proving those issues. Then as to Joshi's counsel stating that the 'Champion" inspired Joshi, they had shown that Joshi's Counsel did not say so. Counsel next dealt with the libel that the "Champion" was the same class of the journal as the "Gurakhi" and the "Kal" and that it deserved to be prosecuted as they were. Mr. Carnac said he had shown that the allegation was unfounded and untrue. With regard to the Gujerati report in the "Rast," Mr. Carnac said it was not a report at all of judicial proceedings, because Dhondy said he was not present at the trial and took no notes of the proceedings. A man who sat in his own room and made a summary of a report of another man, could claim no privilege such as the Legislature allowed to reports of judicial proceedings.

The Judge: Have you any authority for that?

Mr. Carnac said he had no authority. When a reporter had made a report, which he summarised from another reporter, he could not claim privilege.

The Judge said, if the "Times" reporter went to one court and the "Gazette" reporter to another court, and if they exchanged the reports there could be no harm.

Mr. Carnac said if the original report was correct, there was no libel; but he argued that the writer of the original report could also claim the privilege. Here, Mr. Dhondy took no report; he made only a summary from another man's report, and he could claim no privilege. It was granted only to newspapers who honestly sent a reporter to the courts, and gave a fair and correct report. The publication in the "Rast" was not a fair and accurate report at all. Counsel did not want to labour the point, because he thought, his Lordship had grasped it well by this time. He confidently asked his Lordship to say whether exhibit O was a fair and accurate report as taken from the reports in the "Bombay Samachar." Mr. Carnac emphatically said it was not a fair and accurate reproduction of what appeared in the "Bombay Gazette." In the latter the word "Champion was given in brakets denoting a guess; but the "Rast" which was bound to make enquiry on the point, maliciously imputed it to the Champion Mr. Dhondy no doubt did so with a motive to injure the latter paper although the learned counsel admitted he would not put Mr. Dhondy in the same lass of libellers as the writers of S. and T.

The Judge said counsel might well argue that not only was it an incorrect report, but one that showed gross negligence.

Mr. Carnac, continuing, said if Mr. Dhondy had referred to "Samachar" and other papers, he would have at once seen that the report of the Gazette was inaccurate. Counsel urged that the misrepresentation was a deliberate one on the part of Mr. Dhondy. He admitted at first that he had read exhibit O. of the 9th April. 1899 but when the attitude of the Champion was brought home to him, he said he did not read the exhibit because he took it on that day, and he tried to avoid all knowledge of the article of the 9th April.

Mr. Inverarity argued that that was not so, and notes of the evidence were referred to.

Mr. Carnac continuing said he would ask his Lordship to infer that Mr. Dhondy had read the objectionable article with a full knowledge of the articles H. I., and other articles which showed the real attitude of the Champion. Counsil referred to Odgers to show that the publication of inaccurate reports by other papers was not defence at all.

The Judge said if it was "bona fide" and free from malice, it would be a defence.

Mr. Carnac said if it was an honest mistake, it of would go in mitigation of damages. His learned friend said that Mr. Kirkpatrick's words were ambiguous, and that he said the "Champion's" was a wicked republication. Mr. Velinker had made it perfectly clear that Mr. Kirkpatrick could not possibly have used the words imputed to him. It was inconceivable that, with the instructions given him by Mr. Velinker, Mr. Kirkpatrick, would have used those words.

The Judge: Why was it inconceivable?

Mr. Carnac replied that was so, because Mr. Velinker had given him strict instructions to the contrary effect. No counsel, with those instructions before him, could possibly call it a wicked republication. Mr. Velinker said he knew personally what the attitude of the "Champion" was; and that had Mr. Kirkpatrick made the remarks imputed to him, he would have at once corrected him. The whole probabilities of the case bore out the statments of Mr. Velinker. The shorthand notes also bore out these statements. (Mr. Carnac here read the shorthand notes.) As to the law, Mr. Carnac read from Odgers, pp. 291-293. The omission of all reference to the "Kal" and the emphatic allusion to the "Champion" in two places, characterised the "Rast" report as an unfair one. Mr. Carnac referred to several cases cited on the other side. He remarked that, in assessing damages, his Lordship would have to look not to Mr. Dhondy to pay the damages, but to Mr. Murzban and Mr. Kabrajee. Plaintiff had given them every opportunity to correct the inaccurate report, and express regret for the libel, but in answer to that, which came after many days, the defendants had told him to correct his plaint and do what he liked. Counsel referred to Mr. Velinker's evidence and showed how far more probable it was that that of Mr. Kabrajee. His Lordship said him that the "Champion" was not referred to discreditably at all. Mr. Kabrajee said Mr. Velinker agreed to refer to his notes and to let him know the result. If that was so, did Mr. Kabrajee enquire about the result? He did not; but contented himself to be prepared to abide by his report. What could be clearer evidence of malice than that? Counsel hoped his lordship would remember this point in assessing damages. Then when his Lordship asked Mr Inverarity, if his expression any regret in his report, his learned friend, acting on instructions from Mr. Kabrajee, who was sitting behind him, declined to express regret. Mr. Inverarity remarked what he said was that he could not express regret for an accurate report.

Mr. Carnac said every body's impression was that his learned friend declined to express regret. Mr. Carnac said he was authorised to say that Mr. Chambers was very much annyed about the article in the "Madras Standard" which was written without his care, knowledge or consent.

Mr. Chambers was recalled and said he wholly disapproved of the article written by Mr. Watcha in the Madras Standard expressed to him his disapprobation when he saw him.

Mr Carnac said that cleared up the point. He referred to one answer of Mr. Kabraji in cross-examination which distinctly pointed to his malice. When asked if he knew Mr. Chambers position in the case, Mr. Kabraji went out of his way and said he knew Mr. Chamber was dismissed from the office. The learned counsel asked that his Lordship in assesing damages, would give plaintiff damages on each of the issues proved by him. With regard to article D., Mr. Carnac said Mr. Kabraji had refused to disclose the writer, and that was for a very good reason. If the name had been disclosed, it would have been a disgrace to his office; and it was strange that Mr. Kabraji employed such a man in his office. Mr. Carnac offered to put in a copy of the "Bombay Gazette" containing a report of his trial.

The Judge said he could not allow this report to be put in at this stage.

Mr. Carnac drew the Judge's attention to the other writer A. 3) who was introduced to Mr. Kabrajee by A 31.

The Judge said it only showed that the man was not of good moral character, but it did not show that he bore the plaintiff any malice.

Mr. Inverarity said it was monstrous to say that a man who had once got into trouble, could not be employed again.

Mr. Carnac said his point was that Mr. Kabrajee was guilty of negligence in employing a man of such antecedents to write on his paper. And the man was introduced to him by A. 31, who must have known his antecedents. Mr. Carnac added that his theory was that there was direct malice. It was proved that the writer of S, was also the writer of N. and NI, and who said distinctly that the Congress papers and other writers denounced the "Kal."

The court then adjourned until to-day (Saturday).

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort, Southern and Esplanade	3	9	22
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	20	4	62
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbhar wada	48	16	69
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	21	11	28
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	31	17	87
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	5	35
G Mahim and Worli	13	9	29
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	44	64
Total	143	115	394
Total plague deaths to date	67,527	58,295	
Same date last year	217	143	317

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	28
Deaths	44

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Deaths	1

DAMAUN.

On Monday there were three deaths from plague at Lower Damaun, all the victims being Mahomedans of Khara wada, the population whereof consists wholly of Mohomedans most of whom are employed in the service of the P. and O. and the B. I. S. N. companies and during this season are away from home leaving behind them no protection and take care of themselves, old and infirm males, females and children and it is to be regretted that among these people who would neither evacuate nor submit to be inoculated, that the plague has been working a havoc in every epedimic.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BATH.—A few drops of the liquid 'Florilina" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whitness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilina," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6ds. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13 Far-Road, London England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM."—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 23RD FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Egypt, Captain G. L. Langborne, with English mails of 23rd February, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Adams Mr R A
Abott Corporal
Bint Mr H
Baynes Capt
Bradly Mrs and inf

WORTH NOTICING
REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS
Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.
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Is all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.
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BOMBAY,
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CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the same registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
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"NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS"
Are the best protection to the Eyes from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the Tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the Heat of the Day.
They are invaluable for Preventing Inflammation the Eyes and Irritative Fever.
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GENTLEMEN,—We are the fortunate possessors of one of your Patent Thief-Resisting Safes, which last night was attempted by thieves who broke into our premises.
Though the burglars failed to force the Safe, they so damaged the lock of it that the keys are of no use, and we should be glad if you could send a practical man at once to see what can be done.
We may say this is the second attack the Safe has withstood within twelve months, but the last was of the most determined character.
You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and we are happy to furnish the most practical evidence of the protection afforded by the possession of one of your Patent Safes.
We are,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) JONES & WELLS
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
The oldest and only Agent in Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 9.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £100 13-16—1-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £102 unchanged.
2 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £100—1-2
2 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ... £ 63 5-8 unchanged.
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 9-16+1-16
" New York ..... 60+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25 23+1 1-2
" New York ... 4 86 1-8+3-8
Discount. Bank of England at 4 per cent., unchanged.
" Short London Bills 4 " +1-8
" Indian Bank Bills...4 " +1-8

The Bank of England's reserve is 42 per cent. of the liabilities.

Extra Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 1-4 3-32.

EXCHANGE.—Throughout the week the market has been quiet but steady, with a fluctuation of 1-32 day-by-day on opening rates. The amount of business put through has been very limited, some ready Bank Telegraphic having been available at 1s. 4 1-32, and Demand at 1-4d., while 3 months' Credits have been placed at 1s 4d. 5-16 for the mail to a fair amount, considering the abnormal state of business in Bombay, with no Crops to Export owing to the famine.

Rates close as under :—

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 4d. 1-16—3-32
Bank Demand	1-4 3-32—1-8
3 Month's Sight Credits	1-4 5-16—11-32
3 Month's Sight Francs	171 1-2 to 3-4

Forward rates are somewhat easier than ready, 1s. 4d. 1-32 Bank Telegraph being named for April and 1s. 4d May to September. Credits are quoted at 1s. 4d. 9-32 from middle of April with 1s 4d. 1-4 for May—

Shanghai, 30 days' Sight	195
Hongkong "	143 1-2
Japan	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—When last mail left Rs. 95 9-16 was quoted for ready paper and 1-16th higher for 30th March at Rs. 95 5-8. London quoting at the same time £64 1-8 : since then, principally owing to the famine, and the bare possibility of a new Loan being floated, rates have continued to recede until to-day, when we have reached Rs. 94 3-4 for ready and Rs. 94 15-16 for the settlement at the end of this month, while London's quotation of yesterday reaches us at £63 5-8—under existing circumstances, and in spite of the encouraging news of the successful advance of our troops in South Africa the price of paper is more like'y than not to continue a downward course this month, as Calcutta rates are declining, and quoted lower than ours unless, indeed, London comes to our aid and sends up the price.

STOCKS and SHARES.—The Market has been fairly steady throughout the week but with little doing.

MONEY is in much she same state as last week and 5 1-2 per cent. could probably be got for short deposits. The Bank of Bombay cash balance was down 15 lacs on the week, while that of the Bank of Bengal was up seven.

WHEAT for Export is simply out of the question while there is only a small business locally at unchanged rates.

SEEDS GINGELLY.—During the week the market has ruled quiet but steady, a limited business having been put through at following prices :—

Red Muggoe	Rs. 44-8 per candy
Black Kutnee	" 41-8 "
Yellow Hingunghat	" 49 "

Arrivals 27,655 cwts during the week.

LINSEED.—The market continues strong owing to the very small arrivals. For ready lots Rs. 8 13 per cwt. is asked for April-May, speculators are buying and Rs. 8-14-6 named. Arrivals 4,578 cwts for the week.

RAPESEED.—For near delivery the market has been very firm at following prices :—

Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 7-4 per candy.
do. Cawnpore	" 7 per cwt.
Brown Delhi	" 6-13 to Rs. 6-14.
Brown Cawnpore	" 6-12 to Rs. 6-13.

For April-May the feeling is quieter Arrivals 5,040 cwts. for the week.

CASTORSEED.—Quiet at Rs. 38-8 per candy, but buyers are by no means anxious to pay this rate. The rate for April-May is quoted at Rs. 40-0 to Rs. 40-4-0, while for September-October Rs. 428 is named. Arrivals 16,886 cwts. during the week.

FREIGHT.—The market has been extremely quiet during the week and the business done of quite a trifling nature. Tonnage in sight is getting less and owners are asking absurd rates for March. For April, at the moment, easier rates are looked for, but it remains to be seen whether they will be obtained.

COALS.—The market has been strong one throughout the week, especially for ready and near delivery. Though the Sales have not approached those of last week, a fairly large business has been put through at full rates, consisting of about 12,000 tons Jardines, of which 3,000 were for March-April Rs. 14-12 0 3,000 for June at Rs. 13-12-0, and 6,000 for 1,931 at same rate. Of Nixons's Indian Navigation about 5,000 tons were sold during the week—April shipment fetching Rs. 14-8—July to December Rs. 13-8 in about equal quantities. A considerable number of re-sales have been made, amongst others, Desbargar, at Rs. 15-12 ready, Muir's Navigation at Rs. 14-8, Heilgers Rs. 14-4 and Birds Rs. 13-10. While a sale of the last named 1,250 tons, was effected for August-September Rs. 13-8.

There was also been a better demand for Singareni at Rs. 13-4, this low price attracting buyers and prices are firming up.

The following are the closing rates for coal alongside :—

	Rs.
Japan	14 1-2
Sir Jamsetjee	13 1-2
Desbargar ..... Bengal	16
Muir's Navigation ..... "	14
Jardines ..... "	14 1-2

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 15,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports 18,000 bales. Spot 5 3-32. Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian Fair Brown 8 5-16 to 1-16. Good Madras Western, 4 3-8.

Mid-uplands in Liverpool.—

March	March-April	April-May	June-July	July-Augus
5-20	5-17	5-12	5-3	5-3
1-32	—1-32	—1-32	—1-32	—1-32

In New York receipts at the Ports 36,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain 5000 Exports Continent 28,000 bales Mid-uplands 9-8—Futures month of June 8 94 25. September 800—prices continued to advance during the early part of the week under review and at one time the Broach Sutta was within Rs. 2 of Rs. 300 per candy other Suttas advanced rapidly, but the turnovar at the higher rates was reported as small. Latterly, the bravy fall in American futures has naturally had a marked effect on rates here, more especially on the Sutta market, and Broach has fallen to Rs. 275 per candy, while Good Bhownuggur is quoted at Rs.. 256 and good Dharwar Rs. 275 as against Rs. 290 a day two ago. In ready Cotton, with the exception of two large contracts of four or five thousand bales, there has not been very much doing. Holders seem inclined to realize profits but judging from the small turn over each day the prices they ask are not sufficiently low to attract buyers, either for Export, or Mill consumption here. Receipts are still small compared to previous years, and the statistical position is more or less a strong one, and makes holders less keen to meet the market than they would be, were the season an ordinary one, and prices tempting ones for sellers, but the small prospective supply acts as a strong check, on any heavy fall in rates.

Japan buyers are not operating freely but ready cotton there, is reported to be selling at fully good rates.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz. :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 250—4 25-32	
Do. Fully Good	" 244—4 11-16	
Selatee, Fine	" 248—4 3-4	
Do. Fully Good	" 243—4 21-32	
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 250—4 25-32	
Oomra, Fully Good	" 256—4 7-8	
Bhawnugger Good, 15-25 May ...	" *259—4 31-32	
S. G. Dharwar, Good, 15-25 May ...	" 274—5 7-32	
Westerns, 15-25 May	" 257—4 15-16	
Broach, Good, 15-25 March	" 275—5 3-16	

* Nominal.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For the week	27,851	88,303	52,038
From 1st Jan. to 8th March	318,730	778,436	471,220
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,220	17,175	15,739
From 1st Jan. 8th March	26,636	171,542	79,583
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	30,770	19,575	29,314
From 1st Jan. to 8th March	97,632	113,007	86,544

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	23,644	91,184	60,779
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th March	242,244	522,403	316,972
Linseed for the week	4,578	65,818	74,648
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th March	34,527	459,190	337,491
Rapeseed for the week	5,040	16,439	19,342
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th March	27,353	183,427	80,791
Gingelly for the week	27,555	39,936	89,157
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th March	852,868	702 402	646,857

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	11,444	24,000
Do. from 1st January to 8th March	4	317,324	25,500
Linseed for the week ...	3,900	13,439	49,272
Do. from 1st January to 8th March	68,385	441,415	454,146
Rapeseed for the week ...	3,800	17,212	50,115
Do. from 1st January to 8th March	188,752	287,401	195,124
Gingellyseed for the week	54,038	41,137	44,616
Do. from 1st January to 1st March	690,476	643,053	508,042

PIECE GOODS.—The market has been very quiet during the week, buyers for Calcutta and coast ports having stopped buying and orders from the famine districts being few and far between. The off-take consequently has been small, prices ruling fairly steady owing to the strength at Home. Arrival business has been quite impossible, the very high prices asked by manufacturers for long deliveries killing all attempts at business. Grey Bleached Goods.—The demand for both has fallen off but a better market is looked for after holiday. Light cloths are mostly in favor now, as the bad weather is fast setting in. Imported yarns farm in poor demand but as stocks are moderate prices are fully maintained.

YARN.—Market Strong and Steady.

Twist	No.	Mule.		Rs.		Per lb.
"	8s	"	"	4 1-2	to 5	"
"	10s	"	"	4 3-4	" 5	"
"	12s	"	"	5 1-4	" 5 7-8	"
"	16s	"	"	5 3-4	" 6 1-4	"
"	20s	"	"	6 1-8	" 6 3-4	"
"	24s	"	"	6 1-4	" 6 3-4	"
"	30s	"	"	7	" 8	"
"	40s	"	"	7 3-4	" 8 1-2	"

Receipts of various growths of cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season. (Deducting 3 per cent., tare by Rail.)

Growths.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week	Total to date (in Bales) since. January 1st 1900.	1899.	October 1st 1899.	1898.
Oomras						
Khandeish ...	235	2,290	44,941	187,279	88,766	254,740
Barsee and Nugur	...	1,252	19,680	49,050	29,950	57,941
Berar	602	4,034	57,094	297,264	108,939	460,748
Total Oomras	837	7,576	121715	533,593	227,655	773,432
Hingunghat ...	...	371	3,958	7,143	5,957	9,980
Dhollera	494	2,090	14,549	81,002	44,223	119,701
Broach	170	1,604	14,454	24,919	36,559	27,302
Compta and Dhar war ...	133	1,931	11,341	15,006	24,454	25,395
Westerns ...	...	211	1,110	2,617	1,716	3,188
Bengals ...	679	9,252	125164	111,451	367,079	152,406
Sind	461	1,106	13,343	940	20,883	1,257
Persian	340	1,160	4,117	60	5,822	125
American...	1,364	3,153	5,692	631	9,958	1,414
Egyptian ...	...	...	2,280	908	5,826	1,074
Other Sorts...	134	244	974	5	2,168	8
Total...	4,495	27,851	318730	778,426	551,959	1121288

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	cwts.
Wheat ...	23,644
Linseed ...	4,578
Rapeseed	5,040
Gingellyseed	27,555
Poy seed	995
Groundnuts	3,173
Castorseed	16 886
Rice	647,851

DIVINE SERVICE.

SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 11.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Merbecke.
Hymns—167, 315, and 323.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. E. S. Hall.
Hymns—91, 290 and 294.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Woodward in A.
Daily Matins at 6-45., a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
8 a.m.—Ordination Service.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
(Prince's Dock.)

8 a.m.—Litany and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Sermon and Litany of Penitence.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist. Preacher Rev. Fr. Tovey.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Nicholson. Alms for the poor.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany.—Hymns 93 and 112.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 91, 263 95, and 455.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by the Pastor.
6 p.m.—Sermon by the Pastor.
Wednesday at 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
All seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

Grant Road Methodist Episcopal Church.

8 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m.—Sermon.
6 p.m.—Sermon.
Wednesday at 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
All seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

Mazagon Methodist Episcopal Church.
Prince's Dock.

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Mr. T. T. Wright.
All seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Matins—Hymns 93, 221 and 182.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 91 290 and 38.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 88, 323 and 221.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Davis, C.M.S.—Hymns 257, 279 and 270.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road, Esplanade.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Psalms 46, tune 128.—Hymns 397, 123, 153 and 258.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

ALL SAINT'S, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service. Psalm 100, tune 25 ; Hymns, 6, 143, and 240 1st tune.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Psalm 84, tune 152.—Hymns 159, 128, 95, and 295.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m.—Rev. W. Seed.
6 p.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Byculla.

9-30 a.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Rev. W. Seed.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 247, 318 and 324
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon by the Rev. Father H. S. Nicholson, M.A. (Ox), S.S.J.E. (Parade Service)—Hymns 279, 76 and 225.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. C. M. Barham, M.A. (Cam).—Hymns 21, 248, 629 and 94.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February, 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	400	.....	800
Or per mile of Railway	23	23	.....	46
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,700	2,300	.....	4,000
Total for 6 weeks ...	2,100	2,700	.....	4,800
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	397	946	1	1,344
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	55	.....	78
Total to corresponding date do. ...	2,007	3,226	13	5,236

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 544
Ditto to date 436

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BEACH—FITZGERALD—February 26, at St Andrew's Kirk, Egmore, Madras, by the Rev A Chree, Ernest Hunt (Royal Garrison Artillery), eldest son of the late Thomas Beach, of Plaistow, Essex, to Hilda Esther, only daughter of Charles John Fitzgerald, Builder, Madras.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1900.

A VOLUME by the late Major A. B. Thruston, entitled "African Incidents," has just been published by John Murray, Albemarle Street, London. It gives the personal experiences of the author in Egypt and Unyoro, in a style that is at once terse and attractive. In his preface the writer lays the blame for any want of clearness or lucidity on a relative, "whose opinion has great weight with me, and who assures me that, like mist on a hill-top, a slight obscurity is often an added beauty." But he claims very truly that all he has written has happened, and he has written all that has happened. The manuscript of this book was with some difficulty recovered after his death, and brought from Uganda. The author had intended revising and correcting the work at his leisure, but his family wisely decided to publish his experiences as they stood. Unfortunately more happened after he had recorded his doings, for in Uganda it was his misfortune, most certainly not his fault, to be shot by Soudanese mutineers at Lubwas, on the shore of the Victoria Nyanza. It is again a case of the best efforts being misunderstood, and the sacrifice consummated of a man who exerted himself for years to serve his country by exercising the highest qualities of an Englishman, for the benefit of the people among whom his lot was cast. The part of the book that tells of Major Thruston's death and the events that shortly preceded it, is written by his brother. An appreciative introduction is contributed by Major-General Sir Archibald Hunter, under whom Major Thruston served in Egypt. "Under the cloak of a clever pessimism," says General Hunter, "he concealed a kind, brave heart, and unswerving belief in truth, honour and justice, and in the doing of the right." And he tells his readers how Major Thruston "speedily acquired an influence with the Hadendoa and Arab Sheiks and tribesmen in the eastern Soudan. His chivalry, fearlessness and powers of physical endurance won their admiration and respect, his tact and sympathy commanded their confidence and friendship." Major Thruston was born in 1865 and entered Sandhurst in 1882. He was gazetted to the Oxfordshire Light Infantry in 1884, and in that regiment served successively in Ireland, at Gibraltar and in Egypt. Here he and many other young officers contracted typhoid, and he was invalided home, beset with the idea that he would never be strong enough to rejoin. But he was eventually restored to robust health, and returned to his regiment. In January, 1890, he applied for an appointment in the Egyptian army. He had studied and passed an examination in Turkish as a preliminary during a period of long leave. His description of military life at a country depot in England "when Galen had not arrived and Gaeticulus still reigned at the Horse Guards" suggests the reason for his desiring active or less luxurious service:—"One rolled out of bed at half-past nine, and for appearance sake, one put on uniform. After breakfast, perhaps, half-an-hour's administrative work had to be done, but by luncheon-time one had read all the newspapers, and had resumed civilian garb ; after luncheon, in the summer, one either boated on the Thames, or rode or drove to a garden party, or to Oxford to see a cricket match, or some other diversion. Then came dinner and a rubber of whist, or a quiet game of vingt-et-un or poker ; then bed, and the sound sleep which follows a day, well-spent."

Compare with this picture his days at Halfa, during the Expedition to Dongola, when he was put in charge of the repairs on the railway:—"Although the appointment I held was not one I should have chosen for myself, still it was in a way a liberal education. Through it I had the privilege of acquiring an insight into the mysteries of an office, into the abstruse science of railway construction, laying out curves and straights, levelling, packing and ballasting ; and of its mechanical appliances, of boring rods, sheerless levers, cranes, jacks and jim-crows ; and also gained a knowledge of the amenities of the life of a sewage inspector, grave-digger, undertaker, and coffinmaker," with a thermometer at 120° in the shade. In his first hope of being in an engagement he was disappointed for on arriving after forced marches with Major Cunningham he found that Colonel Holled-Smith had marched against Tokar, had beaten Osman Digna and his Dervishes, and was preparing for a permanent occupation. This was disappointing ; but there was some consolation in the fact that a number of the headquarter staff had also arrived too late, and that their dreams of glory was still unrealised. On returning to Suakin Major Thruston was on the staff, his duty being to collect information about the Dervishes' movements. This is not easy, for the Bedouins through whom this information is supposed to be attained had rather peculiar relations with Government. "They had long ceased to love the Dervishes, but for fear of them they were unwilling to compromise themselves by declaring their love for us, except quite privately in the Governor's office. A number of these not very ardent lovers were in receipt of monthly salaries to stimulate their meretricious affection : they took their money but they gave us nothing in return." The capture of Tokar had had a very good effect on the Sheiks, many of whom promptly made their submission. The young officer was sent to Sinkat to find out where Nafar was and there he makes up his mind that "come what may, whether my action was approved or blamed, or whether I won or lost, go and fight I would, and see how I liked it." He therefore called for a guide, but none of his Bedouins, knew the road, because they surmised he was going straight for their countrymen. But he, slily, knowing the true direction was north-west, started south to a waterless district, and then one of his men, objecting to dying of thirst, remembered the road. After many wrong casts they came upon Nafar, and the Major had his first experience of being aimed at by a foe, and was outrageously delighted with himself. "I was now a blooded hound, Tally ho! I would hunt the fox! Whoo whoop! I would tear him up and eat him! This shows how demoralising war is, even when on a very small scale." Nafar and his followers came to surrender. The Sheik was shown into his conqueror's hut and affably offered a seat on his own carpet which Major Thruston had previously stolen from him. The record of the writer's time with the Egyptian Army is lively reading both from the incidents and his informal views of things and people. When Sir Gerald Portal went on a mission to Uganda, Major Thruston, who did not even know where Uganda was, wrote to the War Office, asking to be selected in case any more officers were sent there. He was immensely pleased at being chosen, gaily attributing this to his own merits. But he learnt later that he was appointed simply because no one else similarly qualified would go. But his spirits were high and he was full of the prospect of conquering new difficulties. Space does not admit of following him in his toilsome journey to Uganda, but the traveller led a busy life there from the start, expeditions in one direction or another were the order of the day. He calls the Unyoro expedition "Chasse aux Negres," and quotes a missionary who said to him "On ne fait pas la guerre en Afrique, ce qui s'y fait, c'est la chasse aux Negres," and adds "Honesty has convinced me that the good Father's definition accurately describes my warlike operations." But he certainly limited Kabarega's depredations, and subdued that chief for the time. What he says of the Congo Free State is instructive, though differing from the roseate views of some other travellers. "From all the information I have been able to gather, this State is extremely badly administered. Many of its officers, finding themselves freed from the restraints of civilisation and of public opinion, indulged in all manner of excesses. This absence of public opinion is no doubt one of the attractions of life in Africa, but to avoid demoralisation one should possess a high private opinion of one's own." Returning to England again to recruit, he intended to stay there, but the day after his arrival he found home pall. "The climate was vile, the native were Yahoos, dirty in their persons, and rude in their manners : their restrictions I found tedious, their conventionalities artificial and insufferable," and he again wrote to the War Office offering himself once more for service in Africa. This time he was to join the Dongola Expedition under Kitchener.

Of the night march to Firket he says : "All night-marches are much alike, are always very dangerous, and usually unsuccessful, and but for the important matter of success this one was no exception to the rule. Its monotony was only relieved by losing the way, finding it again, stumbling on one another, trying to keep awake, falling asleep, and waking up to find oneself tumbled from one's camel and lying on the ground." After the fight his company as well as others were wild with excitement waving their spears, and singing a strange song in some African dialect, every minute one of them would rush out, jump in front, and brandish his spear in the face of his officer with wild shrieks. It was well meant, but not exactly military discipline. There were many difficulties to struggle against in the expedition besides the Dervishes. Cholera of a very bad type, the late rising of the Nile, southerly winds, detaining the boats, then heavy rain, and such floods that the railway, newly laid, was washed away for miles, all combined against the expedition. Of Kitchener, the writer says, "The General will forgive my saying that it was only when these difficulties arose that many of us appreciated his qualities as a commander." This march over, Major Thruston returned to England, and received the Order of the Osmanieh and the Egyptian medal with two clasps. In January 1897, he returned to Uganda, and there after doing good work, he was basely murdered on 19th October of the same year. The story of the mutiny of the Soudanese under Major Macdonald, to which Major Thruston fell a victim, is a sad and instructive record of blundering by those who ought to have known better. Thruston in October, 1897, was sent to take command of Major Ternan's force, that officer retiring to England. Major Macdonald took three of his best companies, and he had to do the best he could with boys, raw recruits and old pensioners, in all 150 men. Macdonald's expedition was large and well equipped ; ostensibly he was to proceed to the river Juba and the Italian boundary to delimit the frontiers on that side. His real destination was Fashoda, to forestall the French under Major Marchand. The Soudanese had been campaigning for a considerable time ; they had not received their pay, and they were angry of being led into a strange country without any period of rest. They distrusted and hated their commander when he took no heed of their remonstrances which he parried with the order "Right about face ! March !" They obeyed but presently deserted. Thruston, who knew that all Uganda was ripe for rebellion, desired to use his influence with these men who had served under him in Unyoro, and settle matters before there was any fighting. He wrote asking that the men should be directed to proceed to him and that he would inquire into their grievances. Major Macdonald took no notice of this request. Parleying went on for three days and the terms offered were : "Pardon for the rank-and-file if they returned to their duty ; the officers and sergeants to explain their conduct to their military superiors." Naturally the officers and sergeants took care that they were not given up to an officer whom they specially disliked, irritated as he was by what had happened. A small body of the mutineers came to Fort Lubwas and a dozen of the malcontents opened the gates at night. Thruston and Wilson, the young civilian, in charge of the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL CLEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Reuter's despatch, dated Achterang, the 8th instant, states that General Clements has moved his main camp six miles nearer to the River to Van Zyl's Sidisg.

BOERS WITHDRAWN TO FREE STATE.

The Boers have completely withdrawn to the Free State.

TROOPS SENT TO DISAFFECTED DISTRICTS.

Reuter, wiring from Capetown, says that troops have been forwarded to the disaffected districts in the north-west of Cape Colony.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The Naval Brigade from Ladysmith has arrived at Durban *en route* to Simonstown and was received with tremendous enthusiasm.

GENERAL WHITE.

General White has gone to Pietermaritzburg.

THE BOER'S DEFEAT ON THE 7TH.

A telegram from Lord Roberts, dated Poplar Grove this morning says President Kruger and President Steyn were both present at the fight on the 7th and did their utmost to rally the Boers but the rout was complete, the Boers declaring they were unable to withstand the British Artillery and such a formidable cavalry force.

GENERAL ROBERTS' ADVANCE.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Lord Roberts telegraphs from Poplar's Grove to-day, that General Kelly-Kenny's Division of Infantry, besides two Cavalry Brigades with Horse Artillery, marched to-day, ten miles eastward.

OCCUPATION OF BURGHERSDORP.

General Gatacre is occupying Burghersdorp to-day.

OCCUPATION OF NORVAL'S PONT.

General Clements has occupied Norval's Pont.

The bridge over the river there was blown up by the Boers on the 6th inst.

The enemy are holding the north bank, but not in great force.

THE BRITISH VICTORIES.

THE OUTLOOK AT PRETORIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated London, March 8th, says:—"The recent victories of the British in the Free State have had a very depressing effect on a portion of the enemy, and the "Times" correspondent at Osfontein states that a little previous to the last successful action of Lord Roberts a commando of 3,000 Boers offered to surrender, but the terms they proposed were impossible, and the British Commander-in-Chief therefore rejected the offer. There is a bravado desperation about the Boer announcements just now. They say that an invasion of the Transvaal is impossible, as they have blown up every bridge and culvert from Ladysmith to Glencoe and also the Elandslaagte collieries.

President Steyn is reported to have boasted that the capitulation of Pretoria will be preceded by events which will astonish Europe. The country surrounding the Boer capital is said to be a complete network of mines and other infernal death-traps, the work of one of the most ingenious engineers and chemists that France has ever produced.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the enterprising and highly-favoured correspondent of the "Morning Post," has had an interview with Sir George White, and succeeded in drawing the hero of Ladysmith on the subject of the criticism on his generalship before the siege. Sir George White bitterly complained of the unfairness of home criticisms, and of the attempts at the War Office to supersede him, which General Buller prevented. He regretted the affair of Nicholson's Nek but nothing else.

CRONJE'S LAST STAND.

TERRIFIC CANNONADE.

A GREEN LYDDITE MIST.

THE latest news in the mail papers reported [illegible] declared intention to fight to the death! [illegible]on subjected him to a bombardment, the [illegible] according to Reuter's correspondent, [illegible] paralleled in the history of war. [illegible] guns, including howitzers and [illegible]ng lyddite, enveloped his force in [illegible]st. The message says:—

[illegible]at after Lord Kitchener refused [illegible]handing either unconditional [illegible] to the finish, Cronje sent back [illegible]ritish were so inhuman as to [illegible] by most surrender. [illegible]chener proceeded towards the [illegible]s for the capitulation, he was [illegible] declaring that Cronje would

[illegible] off all the reinforcements—sent [illegible]had him still enclosed by this [illegible]y guns pouring destruction now [illegible]ow upon that, of the area occupied [illegible]estimated to number 8,000. The [illegible] be great, the nerve strain of the [illegible]ts, and it was difficult to see how [illegible] long withstand so devastating a fire.

[illegible]EMENDOUS BOMBARDMENT.

[illegible]ester's Special Service telegram from Paarde-[illegible], says:—

With the fall of night on Sunday the fire suddenly ceased. Both sides were glad of a rest. The men slept where they had fought, while the bearer parties collected dead and wounded. The Boers had fought desperately, while the British slowly but doggedly pressed closer their attack. Our mounted infantry did good work throughout the day. The Highland Brigade fought steadily and sternly, though the men were much worn out. The behaviour of the whole force was excellent. A few of the enemy came in during the night. They all confessed that they were sick of fighting and had been urging Cronje to surrender. A heavy thunderstorm in the afternoon considerably relieved the sufferings of our men from thirst. Lord Kitchener was present during Sunday's fighting. Sunday night the enemy constructed entrenchments round the laager. While the infantry rested, the mounted infantry and a battery of horse artillery seized a kopje and completely turned the enemy's position. Meanwhile a desultory bombardment of the Boer position had proceeded. About midday a cry of "French has arrived!" passed down the ranks, but the cavalry division operated out of sight of our force.

Lord Roberts arrived later, and addressed several regiments. He was vigorously cheered. On the recommencement of the bombardment after the armistice was refused the Boers sought cover in the bed of the river, but no cover could protect them from such an accurate deadly fire. The howitzers especially dropped shells with marvellous precision in the very bed of the river, and the trenches were soon filled with the terrible green fumes from the explosive. But the enemy still held grimly out. During the night deserters again arrived in camp. They were frightened and terribly shaken by the awful experience through which they had passed. The morning sun on Tuesday disclosed the Boers working like ants on their entrenchments round the laager. Most of the day passed quietly; but we heard reinforcements had been dealt with. Every opportunity was given to the enemy to surrender, but when towards the afternoon they still gave no sign of doing so, Lord Roberts decermined to

CRUSH CRONJE'S RESISTANCE ONCE FOR ALL.

On the south bank he placed in position at a range of 2,000 yards the 18th, 62nd and 75th Field Batteries, and two naval 12-pounders, and on the north bank [illegible] the whole of the 63rd (howitzer), 79th, 81st and 82nd Field Batteris and three naval 47-in. guns.

Then followed the most wonderful scene it has ever been my lot to witness. Once before in Thessaly I have seen 12[illegible] guns in action, but never such a number of powerful guns concentrating their fire on a spot about a mile square. The lyddite shells raised great clouds of green smoke, which filled the bed of the river, while shrapnel burst along the edge of each bank, except for a small space where the proximity of our infantry would have made the artillery fire dangerous to them. Our shells searched every bush and every ravine on the river banks. The enfilading guns must have done terrible execution, yet in a spirit of desperate madness now and again a Boer would attempt a sniping shot at one of the big naval guns, which were firing at a range of only 1,000 yards. On each side of the river lay two battalions, the whirring of whose Maxim fire sounded petty by the side of the deafening roar of the big guns which belched death from two long lines on either bank. What loss the Boers suffered is not yet known. I am writing in the middle of the sleeping camp. Not a sound disturbs the heavy slumber of the tired soldiers. Down in the river bed not a fire is to be seen, not a cry heard. There is something tragic in the stern resistance which Cronje is hopelessly offering. It is impossible not to admire his pluck, but all condemn the wicked[illegible] uselessly sacrificing the lives of his brave followers.

THE APPEAL FOR AN ARMISTICE.

The *Daily News* correspondent gives the following account of the incident:

Cronje asked for an armistice of twenty-four hours, which was refused. Later he sent a messenger to say he would surrender. The General sent an answer telling him to come into camp. Cronje refused, saying there had been a misunderstanding, and that he would fight to the death.

According to the "Mail" Capetown correspondent Lord Kitchener's reply to Cronje's appeal was, "Not a minute; the whole force must surrender." The Exchange correspondent at Capetown says Cronje was told he must fight to a finish or unconditionally surrender. He elected to fight,

cheering.) He was perfectly ready to rely upon the good sense and generosity of that House, and of his countrymen outside, and he ventured to say that this attack, like all the attacks that had preceded it, would recoil upon the heads of those who made it. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

Sir W. Harcourt urged that there should be a full inquiry and declared that the suspicions aroused were not the work of political adversaries, but of the agents of Mr. Rhodes, who had endeavoured to cover their guilt by asserting the complicity of the Colonial Office. Inqury would put an end to these suspicions.

Among the subsequent speakers were Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Balfour. On a division there voted; For the motion, 152; against 286.

THE POSITION AT MAFEKING.

PREPARED FOR FOUR MONTHS' SIEGE.

A TELEGRAM in our yesterday's issue stated that typhoid and malarial fever are raging in the women and children's lager and many of the garrison are dying owing to want of good food. None of the garrison have even hinted at surrender, least of all B. P.—How matters stood on February 11 when the last message was received from there is told by Major F. D. Baille, the War correspondent of the "Morning Post." He says:—

An artillery fight took place all round Mafeking on the evening of February 3. No great damage was done, however. The Boers were fitful and fired spasmodically all that night. A shot was fired accidentally on the following Sunday from Fort Ayre. An officer conveyed an explanation to the Boers, and they gave him in return for whisky some newspapers, which report nothing but Boer victories. Presumably these reports are absolute lies. A fight took place on February 5 and 7, heavy shelling lasting all day, and the firing being carried on into the night. On February 8 Currie's post shot a few Boers, but on the whole we spent a quiet day, the enemy being busy burying their dead. Heavy firing took place, however, at night. The town has been warned to prepare for four months' more siege. The town and garrison are ready and willing, and have absolute confidence, but the siege is dull work. February 9 was a quiet day, but firing again took place at night. All is well.

The Mafeking correspondent of the "Daily Mail," in a telegram dated the 9th inst., say:—The Baralongs announce their intention of seeing the siege through with the British and short commons will not disturb them. What we lack principally are all kinds of drinks and meat. There is plenty of farinaceous foodstuffs to last three months on our present rations. Silver is very short, many natives and Indians hoarding it. To rectify the deficiency paper notes of one, two and three shillings have been put in circulation.

CONDUCTING BUSINESS UNDERGROUND.

The Standard Bank is now conducting business in a commodious office constructed underground and made bomb-proof. In fact all business here is conducted underground. The Resident Commissioner has sumptuous apartments, and the Cape Police have a large hall, fitted with every convenience and a piano. The Mafeking Hotel dining-room will seat forty people. These places have all been dug out of the earth and made impervious to shell fire.

Last Sunday a splendid football match took place between the Protectorate Regiment and the Cape Police. The Protectorate won by a goal to nil. The Boers do not fire on Sunday, but respect the Sabbath by digging out trenches and building up forts. They are too pious to fire a shot, and we therefore make holiday every week. Next Sunday we shall have a cricket match in the morning, cycle sports in the afternoon, and a grand concert in the evening to celebrate the eighteenth Sunday of the siege. The bachelor officers will give a dance in the evening.

THE BOERS WILL NOT FIGHT.

In a message dated the following day the "Mail's" correspondent adds:—Judging from the spitefulness of the Boers about the end of January, we here have concluded that their plans have been defeated elsewhere, and we hope that the meaning of it is that Ladysmith has been relieved. We have no news of that town later than January 17, and we are all more anxious about Ladysmith than about our position here. The Boers evidently will not fight us. For months they used the brick stacks as a fort, but Cape Police Corporal Currie and Sergeant Taylor went out at night and blew it up with dynamite.

UPSETTING THE ENEMY'S NERVES.

Our advance posts are now seventy yards nearer the enemy than the brickfields, and within 250 yards of the enemy's trenches. Our brisk dynamiting upset the Boers' nerves, and we cannot get a shot at them. They content themselves with swearing and shouting revolting things to our men, saying they will do for us some day, but we never have a shot at a nose. We have to fire in their direction in the hope that some of our bullets may find out where they are hiding. We know there are plenty of them there from the sound of their volleys. Though many of them have trekked—it is believed they have gone north to encounter Plumer—directly any one here is exposed to view dozens of rifles are fired. A sad death occurred this morning. Town Councillor James Dall, formerly of Kingwilliamstown, son of Professor Dall, the Wesleyan temperance advocate, who was much respected for his great integrity of character, was in his kitchen superintending the despatch of food to his wife, who was living in the women's laager. A ninety-four pound shell came through the window. There was no previous warning, for neither our guns nor the enemy's guns had been firing. The shell caught him on the hip and severed his body in two, and shattered his limbs. He leaves a wife and two sisters here and three children at the coast who were sent there for safety. This is a peculiarity of the Boers bombardments. Yesterday there was scarcely a shot till dark, when bang went a big shell into the Post Office. I was passing at the time, and some pieces of the shell came near me. For a moment I thought I was killed, but my trembling limbs and chattering teeth soon convinced me to the contrary.

GENERAL BUTLER AND LORD HENEAGE.

AN APOLOGY.

A letter is published from Lord Heneage in reply to a communication from the solicitors of General Butler drawing his lordship's attention to a report of a speech made by him on December 13 last, in which he was represented as decribing General Butler either as utterly incompetent or a traitor and attributing to him responsibility for the position of affairs at Kimberley and Mafeking. His Lordship was asked to say (1) Whether the report was a correct report; and, if so, (2) Whether he was prepared on an early occasion to make a public retractation of the remarks in question? Lord Heneage's letter is a follows:—

"In reply to the two questions contained in your letter of February 1, written at Sir W. Butler's request, I have to say that the enclosed summary of some remarks of mine at Rasen on the military situation in South Africa about two months ago is not correct, and does not convey an accurate impression of what I said. With regard to your second question, I have not seen any reason to retract anything I said in regard to the defenceless state of Cape Colony being the chief cause directly and indirectly of our Generals' difficulties but I do feel now that I should never have expressed any opinion about Sir W. Butler, or have given any expression to the public opinion at that time had I known at that the Government intended to assume all the responsibility for Sir W. Butler, and that he would have no immediate opportunity of defending himself from any wrong impressions which might prevail as to his resignation of his command on the eve of war. Therefore out of common fairness to Sir W. Butler, as well as to myself, I willingly accede to his request; and, so far as I am concerned, I withdraw any opinion which I have expressed as to personal responsibility for the want of proper preparation for the defence of Cape Colony before the war, and the unfortunate entanglements consequential thereon; and I shall be glad if you will express to Sir W. Butler my apologies if any words of mine should have been the cause of annoyance to him."

THE JAMESON RAID INQUIRY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

In accordance with notice, Mr. D. A. Thomas moved, in the House of Commons on Tuesday (13th ultimo) and Mr. S. Evans seconded—"That it is expedient that a full inquiry be made into the origin and circumstances of the conspiracy against the Transvaal Government, and of the incursion into the South Africa Republic by an armed force in 1895."

Mr. Chamberlain, who rose immediately to reply, was greeted with loud Ministerial cheers. He said:—

So far as this resolution was an attack upon the South African Committee he would leave his colleagues and the right hon. gentleman opposite who sat upon that Committee to reply. So far as this resolution under the pretext of public interest, was a direct personal attack upon himself, he certainly should not follow the two hon. members who had spoken through all the details of this most complicated business, for these were carefully considered by the Committee. It was now said that further inquiry was necessary to satisfy foreign critics. Nothing the hon. gentleman could silence the foreign critics better reason was given when it was said that these suspicions had taken firm root in the minds of his countrymen; but where was the proof of this? He had good reason to know that these attacks did not do him much harm; they did not affect the judgment of anyone for whose good opinion he cared a scrap. On the other hand those of his opponents who had been prominent in this dirty work—in this conspiracy against the reputation of a single man, found great difficulty in getting a hearing even from their own constituents.

The Raid took place on December 29, 1895, and within a few days he made a public statement that a full inquiry would be held into the origin of the Raid. The Committee was selected in 1896, and reappointed in 1897—again at his instigation. In order to secure that there should be no appearance even of party feeling he was particularly careful to give one to every interest possible to every suggestion of Sir William Harcourt or any prominent member of the Opposition. He (Mr. Chamberlain) had wanted a Judicial Commission, similar to that which tried the case against Mr. Parnell, and it was only because the Opposition objected to a Judicial Commission that a Parliamentary Commission was appointed. He was now reproached for having sat upon that Committee. He did everything he could to avoid sitting upon that Committee. The Committee sat for six months. At whose suggestion were the proceedings brought to a close? It was at the complete wish of the right hon. gentleman who then led the Opposition. It was in no way instigated by anyone on the Government side. The great question of the telegrams now raised also came before the Committee. After a full examination of the telegrams and after hearing Lord Selborne and himself, the Committee came to the conclusion that there was nothing whatever in the telegrams to justify any charge against the Colonial Office. The Committee reported to that effect in July, 1897. A few days after there was a debate in the House on the report, and practically the very same questions were then raised which were being raised now. The House supported the Report of the Committee.

The only ground upon which a fresh inquiry could be asked for was that something new had transpired. What had transpired since then that was new? Nothing. Not a jot or tittle of new ground. Why had his opponents waited all those years until this present moment? They had waited until war had broken out in order that it might influence the terms of peace. The further inquiry was asked for in regard to a precious collection of documents which were stolen by a dismissed clerk of Mr. Hawksley's, and published in a Belgian newspaper. The documents were bawked about London, and offered to Radical papers, but none of them would even touch them with a pair of tongs. At last they found a customer in a well-known friend of the Boers, and he transmitted them to Dr. Leyds, who paid—or promised to pay—£100 for them. There was nothing in these documents which was not known to the Committee and to everybody. The hon. members opposite did not want an enquiry, but an execution. What they wanted was to discredit the Minister who, at the present moments, they charged unjustly with being, in a special sense, responsible for this war. (Cheers, and a Voice, "So you are.") Let them do their worst. (Prolonged Ministerial

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 9.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces of the Bombay District is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff—Captain Brittan, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, 3rd Class, at Ahmedabad, in addition to his regimental duties, no qualified officer being available for the Station Staff duties alone with effect from the 19th ultimo, vice Lieutenant Shuttleworth, 5th Bombay Infantry, proceeded with his regiment to Aden.

Captain Garraway, officiating D.A.A.G., is posted to the Poona District, Military Works Service.

On relief, by Major Haig, R.E., of the charge of the Poona District, Military Works Service, Lieutenant-Colonel Turner-Jones, R.E., is posted to the office of Chief Engineer, Bombay Command.

On relief by Lieutenant-Colonel Turner-Jones, R.E., Major Oldfield, R.E., is transfered to Bombay District Military Works Service.

The undermentioned Officer has qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd-Lieutenant Angus.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have qualified for employment in the Army Transport Branch of the Commissariat Transport Department, under para 1781 Army Regulations India, Volume 5:—Lieutenant Payne, 1st Battalion, Shropshire L. I.; Lieutenant Elwood, 1st Bombay Lancers; Lieutenant Hadow, 1st Norfolk Regiment; and Lieutenant Sargeant, 14th Bombay Infantry.

Consequent on instructions received from Army Head-quarters India, the Bombay Order Commanding Captain Walker, R. E., to proceed to England and join the 4th Battalion is hereby cancelled.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Captain Palsey, R.A., Regimental District Staff, Woolwich, has been posted to No. 18 Company Southern Division, R. G. A.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under leave rules for Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieutenant Butler, Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Bombay Rifles, for nine months, pension service fourth year commenced 20th January.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that the posting of Captain Coates, to 33rd Battery R. F. A., has been cancelled.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Major Handley, No. 26 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, who is at present in England, has been appointed Instructor in Gunnery at the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, transferring Captain Lowe to No. 19 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence:—Captain Morris, R. A. M. O., for 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India

So much of Bombay Command Order that refers to Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, R.E., is hereby cancelled.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION CENTRAL MEETING.

The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association central meeting, which was prohibited being held last year in Poona owing to plague, has just been concluded at Mhow. Sir Robert Low, who was present there on the last day, distributed the prizes. The meeting was attended by several good competitors. In the course of his remarks Sir Robert Low paid a tribute to Captain Meade, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, for his having, in spite of the limited nature of the ranges at that place, managed to arrange competitors at absolutely unknown ranges, to be fired under service conditions. The meeting was well patronized. Out of eight British regiments six sent teams, some even sending two. The native regiment were not so well represented, as out of 29 only nine sent representatives. The Volunteers were not represented, but Sir Robert attributed their absence to their being prevented from getting leave soon after attending the Meerut meeting. The excellent individual shooting of the 20th Hussars was specially commented on, and the shooting of the Native Corps was also exceedingly satisfactory. The question of the quickness of aim and the smart handling of rifle, Sir Robert said, was very important, and he thought the present system of allowing almost unlimited time of firing might be altered with advantage. The following are some of the principal winners:—In "Individual Series," British, distance between 200 and 350 yard, Sergeant Howars, 20th Hussars, with 23 points, gained the first prize of Rs. 40. Sergeant-Major Taylor, of the same regiment, with 19 points, the second prize, Rs. 25; and Private Jones, Welsh Regiment, 19 points, the third prize, Rs. 15. There were eleven other prizes. 141 entries. In "Individual Series" Natives, distances 200 and 357 yards, Sabedar Major Mahomad Baig, 9th Bombay Infantry, scored 20 points, and won Rs. 25, Lance-Naik Appa Dore, 14th Infantry, 19 points, Rs. 20; Havildar Dhanwat Mao, 9th Infantry, 18 points, Rs. 15. In "Sectional Tirah" British, the 2nd Royal Scots and the 2nd Royal Irish Company won Rs. 75 each; and among the Natives the 2nd Bombay Lancers, the 4th Bombay Rifles second team, and the 25th Bombay Rifles, Rs. 48 each. In "Collective Firing Stakes," British, the Norfolk Regiment second team, won Rs. 100; the Royal Irish F Company, Rs. 50; the Royal Fusiliers and Royal Irish Rs. 25 each; and among Natives, the 4th Bombay Rifles third team, Rs. 80, and 4th Rifles first team, Rs. 40. In "Extended Order," British, the Royal Fusiliers got Rs. 1.0, and the Norfolk Regiment second team Rs. 50; among the Natives 1st Bombay Grenadiers Rs. 80, 20th Bombay Infantry Rs. 40, 4th Rifles, Rs. 25. In "Individual Distances" between 350 and 500 yeards, British, Private Harvey, 20th Hussars, with 23 points, Rs. 40. Private Connolly Royal Irish, 23 points, Rs. 25; Private Murphy, Royal Irish, 21 points, Rs. 15. Among Natives Naik Chanderao Chowan, 9th Bombay Infantry 23 points Rs. 25 Havildar Major Shankar Singh, 13th Infantry, 22 points, Rs. 20. Lance Duffadar Nedasing, 20th Infantry, 20 points, Rs. 15. The Norfolk Regiment carried a prize of Rs. 100 and the Royal Fusiliers, Rs 50 in Cavalry Target, oblique directions. In Cavalry Target, direct approach, Welsh Regiment, Rs 100; and the Royal Fusiliers Rs.50 These two matches for the Native Army had to be cancelled owing to the weather. The Individual Match, distance between 550 and 700 yards, British Sergeant Major Taylor 28th Hussars scored 23 points, Rs. 40; Private Logan, Royal Scots, 23 points Rs. 25, and among Natives Havildar Hntuabah, 13th Bombay Infantry, 22 points, Rs. 25, Naik Jamal Khan, 4th Bombay Cavalry, 21 points, Rs. 20; Private Logan Wadd, 4th Bombay Rifles, 21 points, Rs. 15. The aggregate of three Individual Matches, British, Sergeant-Major Taylor, 20th Hussars, to tailed 60 points Rs. 100, and a silver medal; Private Gamble, Royal Fusiliers. 54 points, Rs. 50, and a bronze medal; Sergeant Gurr, Royal Irish Rifles, 54 points, Rs. 30; Private Logan, Royal Scots, 53 points, Rs. 20; among Natives Naik Chanderao Chowan, 9th Infantry, 53 points, Rs. 50, and a silver medal, Lance Naik Mansing, 4th rifles. 50 points, Rs. 40; and a bronze medal, Color Havildar Gulam Hussein, 4th rifles, 47 points, Rs. 30; "Team Matches Alarm Stakes," Sir Robert Low's prizes, native army, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Rs. 80; 4th Rifles 3rd team Rs. 30; 4th Rifles 1st team, Rs. 25, he British Army Welsh Regiment 1st team, Rs. 100, Royal Scots, Rs. 50, Welsh Regiment second team Rs. 25. Bloe Stakes, British—Royal Irish C Company, Rs. 100, Norfolk Regiment, 1st team Welsh Regiment 1st and 2nd teams Rs. 25 each. Natives—20th Bombay Rifles Rs. 80; 4th Bombay Cavalry, the 4th Bombay Rifles second team, the 14th Bombay Infantry and 20th Bombay Infantry, Rs. 14 each.

THE TAX ON CYCLES.

The committee appointed by the Bombay Corporation to consider the question of the better collection of the wheel tax on cycles report that they have considered the matter carefully in all its bearings, and are of opinion that a vigorous working of Sections 187 and 188, and more especially of the latter section, is likely to produce better results than have so far been obtained. Section 187 empowers the Commissioner to obtain returns of taxable vehicles from house-owners, as well as from owners of vehicles. Failure to comply with the Commissioner's requisition is punishable under Section 473 of the Act. Section 188 makes it incumbent on every person who comes into the possession of a taxable vehicle to inform the Commissioner of the fact. Omission to do this is punishable under Section 471 by fine which may extend to Rs. 50. The committee think that the Commissioner should from time to time by notification in the principal local English and Vernacular papers warn the public that in respect of wheel-tax on cycles, which the High Court has declared to be legally leviable, the provisions of Sections 187 and 188 of the Municipal Act would be strictly enforced. After a warning notification as above, some agency should be employed for detecting persons who have not complied with the requirements of Section 188 that is, persons who, being in possession of cycles, have not reported the fact to the Commissioner. A few prosecutions should be instituted now and again both against those who have not complied with the Commissioner's requisitions under Section 187 and those who have not reported as necessary under Section 188. The conviction and punishment of a few defaulters will probably have the effect of securing a compliance with the law. The above seems to the Committee to be the best way in which the Cycle Tax can be collected from the majority of people who ride cycles.

The Committee further consider that the wording of Section 188 should be made more explicit and that this matter should receive attention in the revision of the Municipal Act which is now proceeding. The Commissioner has already been apprised of the matter.

The spread of plague in the Jullundur district has necessitated the appointment to plague duty of three commissioned medical officers, viz., Captain C. H. James, as Chief Plague Medical Officer, with Captain E. Wilkinson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, and Captain V. Hugo assisting in inoculation etc. A satisfactory feature in connection with this third outbreak is the readiness of the people to submit to inoculation, and they are also gradually recognising the necessity for evacuation for disinfection purposes.

THE FAMINE FANCY.

THIRD DAY.

YESTERDAY was another successful day for the Fete, the attendance being again large. The stalls continued to be well patronised, though the receipts on the second day were no doubt larger. Among new things received at the stalls Lady Jenkins had a quantity of handsome ancient arms, pottery and Mahomedan draperies, besides some carved tables sent by Mr. Jaffer Suleiman. The receipts at this stall appeared to be working towards establishing the record of the Fair. The report from Mrs. Nugent's stall also was that very good business was being done. The Hindu Ladies' Stall, it shouldbe point ed out, was being worked on a principle different from the others, the articles being sold on commission. The prices were simply double the ordinary charges for the goods, so that it was not possible for this stall to show such a large sum to the credit of the fund as the other large stalls. Still the business done was excellent. The stall was the outcome of a meeting held under the presidency of Mr. Fribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy. An independent committee was formed with Messrs. S. D. Khote, Rattonsey Liladhur, and Purshotam B. Joshi, as secretaries, and it was decided to have a stall with the idea of raising its. 1,000. That sum, however, was exceeded in clear gain by the second day. At the cafe chantant the concert yesterday afternoon was a repetition of the first day's programme, and this delightful resort continued to be highly popular. The display in the arena was given by the United Services, the most attractive items in the naval and military shows being combined in one programme in order to make room for the musical bicycle ride by the B. V. R. Cycling Club later in the evening. Harmston's circus again drew large numbers, the whole of the "turns" being admirable. The sideshows continued to do a roaring business, and it was difficult to say which was the most popular. The competitions at the Rifle Range maintained their interest, the entries being numerous and the contests pretty keen. On Thursday Miss Mills won the ladies' competition and Mr. Hugh Symons was successful in the gentlemen's shoot. Yesterday a silver salt cellar as first prize, a photo frame as second, and a silver pen as third prize were given for the ladies' competition, and prizes of Rs. 20, Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 for the gentlemen's.

Mention should be made of the very excellent dinner served each evening by the management of Watson's Hotel. The al fresco dinner served to the accompaniment of music by the Royal Scots Pipers has been a very greatly appreciated feature, and each day the committee had many more applications for tickets than they could accommodate.

At a meeting of the Fete Committee yesterday evening it was decided owing to the great success of the Fair to keep it open to-day. The admission charge will be uniform throughout the evening and has been fixed at one rupee. To-night the programme at the "cafe chantant" will include music by the Royal Scots' pipers and the performance of a Scotch reel and a sword dance.

Last night the attendance was excessively crowded. In the arena the musical ride by the Rifle Volunteer Cycling Club, which was the new feature of the programme, was very effectively performed. In the cafe chantant the entertainment was given by the "Caledonia" party and throughout the evening the tent was packed. At the Theatre Royal the attendance was again large. The fine display of fire-works began shortly after ten o'clock and was greatly admired.

Among the many people who assisted in various ways in connection with the Fete it should be stated that twenty-two non-commissioned officers of the Royal Fusiliers gave valuable help as door-keepers and in various other capacities.

The Fancy Bazaar stalls will open this evening at seven o'clock.

THE THREATENED FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

THE "Overland Mail" writes:—No one who has taken any trouble to study Lord Rosebery's character and career would entertain the notion that he would make an atmarist speech only to create a sensation. He is not a mediocrity who requires to advertise himself in order to attract notice. His slightest speeches are read by his countrymen with interest, because, if they are often spiced with humour and cynicism, it is recognised that behind them lies a shrewd intelligence and an earnest purpose. But the other night Lord Rosebery's tone had no trace of flippancy; it was extraordinarily serious. In effect he charged Ministers with not recognising the gravity of the international situation. They were concentrating their attention on South Africa; their proposals for increasing our military forces were apparently restricted to meeting that special but not by any means the most dangerous contingency which the Empire may have to deal with. They are pursing tactics of retail shopkeepers not of great commercial operators.

"You had the other day," said Lord Rosebery, "in France, a debate in which, I think, the French Government took a friendly and conciliatory course; but in which certainly the tone of the discussion was not likely to encourage the people of this country in the belief that that friendliness would bear any great or alarming strain." Nor can the fact that Russia was taking action in Persia, without protest from England—perhaps without any possibility of protest"—action which once would have stirred our Government to energy. He might also have alluded to the fact that the War Secretary of Lord Salisbury seems to be paralysed in face of the boldness and energy of our rivals. There is more than enough to justify Lord Rosebery in asking the Government "to take a larger grasp of the situation and to make proposals to the country which are adequate to that situation."

We are not in Lord Rosebery's confidence and therefore we cannot say what special perils he foresees or what particular measures he, were he in power, would suggest for their removal. We are unable to gather from his speech any idea of a concrete plan. We can hardly think that that was in his mind. He may rather have been thinking of an appeal to all our colonies and dependencies to assist us in organising a vast Imperial force equal to any emergency. He limited at the necessity for having the fleet ready for action. He may think that steps should be taken to increase our naval power. He very likely believes that our artillery should be rapidly doubled or trebled, not only at home but in India and our Colonies. Mr. Allan Arthur urged the other day at Calcutta that the time had come for giving the Indian Army the most modern rifle. But what we conceive that Lord Rosebery had in his mind was that an effort was needed, which would make the power of the Empire to main ain its position its integrity, its prestige in the world was likely to be severely tested, and that the fumbling, make-shift schemes of the Government's military advisers were totally inadequate for meeting that crisis. There, we are convinced, Lord Rosebery is right.

We only surmise that Lord Rosebery may have been speaking under the influence of information which has come to us privately, from a serious quarter, news which may have reached him through connections who are as well-informed on all the phases of the international situation as our Foreign Office—nay, perhaps even better. The French Government, we have heard, are vigorously engaged in getting their fleet ready for any contingency. Of late the "St. James's Gazette" has been publishing alarmist articles as to French designs on Morocco. We cannot say that there are no grounds for the suspicions of our contemporary. But, if our information is correct, there are more dangerous schemes on foot than a push for influence in Morocco. The French Government are, it is said, quietly increasing the French garrison in Tunis and their fleet is to be, by the autumn when the position has closed, to have 100,000 men there with all necessary adjuncts ready for a move upon Egypt. The rumours of negotiations with Italy to supply a force for Egypt may have been founded on pour-parlers which may have taken place with reference to some such contingency as that suggested. We do not assert that Lord Rosebery knew this when he made his speech. He evidently knew enough to alarm a very shrewd and by no means a nervous man. At all events he believes that our position is not unlikely to be seriously changed from month to month or quarter, and it will be fatuous folly to neglect his warnings.

In connection with these remarks we may extract the following from the leader in last night's "St. James's Gazette":—If Lord Rosebery's gloominess means anything, it meant that we have something more to face than the completion of the South African struggle by the annexation of the two Republics. We say now, with every sense of responsibility, that the country must indeed be prepared for something more. The complexion of political events may of course be changed by unforeseen incidents impossible at this distance of time to predict; but if such should not occur before next autumn (and we do not count on the continuance of British advances among them) we shall be faced by an emergency in which every possible resource, from the outposts of the Empire to its heart, will not be too great to cope with the danger. The question of Colonial reinforcements, the efficiency of our Army and its leaders, the question of the great departments of our Government at home—all these must be asked now and must be answered swiftly or we shall once more be compelled to change our tactics in the face of the enemy; and the next time we shall not get off even so lightly as we have done to-day.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THIRD DAY, TO-DAY.

1st Race—Challenge Cup Race (being third and final race of the series) for Yachts of any rig and size on the R B Y C List, Y R A time allowance for rating. To start at 2 p.m.

Yacht's name	Rig	Rating	Entered by
Turquoise	Lug	29·90	Mr E S Luard
Stella	Yawl	38·22	Col H W Boyd I M S
Mannikin	Cutter	26·05	R A Bellows
Lotus	Lug	30·18	Mr G T W Olver
Melody	Cutter	29·38	Mr J B K Macbeth

Course No 17 viz from Committee Vessel round a mark boat moored 1½ miles N of Caverny Island, round the Pilot Schooner on the outer Station leaving both marks to starboard, and to finish at Committee Vessel leaving the Sunk Rock Light House on the port hand. Length of course 21 miles.

2nd Race—Handicap for Yachts of any rig and size owned by Members of any recognised Yacht Club. To be rated as one of the previous days of the Regatta and that are not entered for the Challenge Cup Race. To start at 3 p.m.

Yacht's name	Rig	Entered by
Pixie	Sloop	Messrs E Smetham and G E Howse
Chita	Yawl	Mr S Comber
Killen	Lug	Mr C A Commeilin

Course No 3 viz from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy round Sunk Rock leaving both to starboard round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port and thence to finish at Committee Vessel. Length of course 10½ miles.

Race—for boats of the Tamil class on the R B Y C List To start at 3 30 p.m.

Boat's name	Entered by
Meg	Mr W Murray
Tootsie	Mr H R H Hopkins
Britannia	Col J L Govan
Coralie	Mr G H Byron

Course No. 11 viz. from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock and finishing at Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 17½ miles.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

THE WAR.

At the time of writing news of the expected capture of General Cronje has not been received nor have we yet heard of the relief of Ladysmith, though both events, notwithstanding the admitted skill and bravery of the Boer Commander at Paardeberg and the difficulties which the British Commander in Natal may still have to encounter, are confidently anticipated. Our own manifestations of delight at the successful movement which culminated in the relief of the Diamond City and in bringing General Cronje to bay must seem tame to our patriotic and enthusiastic Colonial fellow-subjects. That the chief British towns in South Africa should have been rendered almost frantic with joy was only to be expected but the more distant colonies, though more restrained in their feelings, have given vent to their gratification in a manner that shows how admirable and deep-seated is the spirit evoked by the war in Greater Britain. Here at home we have not hoisted flags or rung church-bells in honour of the victory at Kimberley, but this has been common in our distant colonies, and particularly in Canada. The serious losses inflicted on the Canadian Contingent in the attack on General Cronje, so far from diminishing has intensified the enthusiasm of the Canadians. Sir Wilfred Laurier, the gifted Premier of the Colony, or as he would call it, nation, in the speech he made in the Canadian House of Commons on Wednesday struck the right note

was local and in any rate had not extended much beyond the North Country. But nobody who can remember the stirring times alluded to can forget the delight with which this eminent Radical in terms of exceptional eloquence gave utterances to what are called Imperialist sentiments—sentiments that embroiled him not only with the leaders of his party but also with the rank-and-file and I should say, embittered his political life. In his student days he assisted as far as he could the peoples of France, Italy, Hungary and Poland, then engaged in their struggle for freedom, and it is indisputable that he was a Home Ruler very many years before Gladstone "found salvation." As a platform orator he was exceedingly popular throughout Northumberland and Durham; but his greatest power probably sprung from his newspaper the "Newcastle Daily Chronicle," which once the pillar of Radicalism in that great industrial centre has since Mr. Cowen's quarrel with the Caucus been more Unionist than Liberal. It is said that Disraeli once described Joseph Cowen as one of the most intelligent and independent men he had ever known. Certainly Disraeli had every reason to think well of him, considering how much the Conservative party benefited by Cowen's fearless brilliant defence of their foreign policy. His own paper sums up his career in words that would make a fitting epitaph for his tomb:—"In all matters he worked unselfishly for the benefit of all. His sympathies were with the humble; and we need scarcely say that he was largely instrumental in aiding workmen to form those unions which have enabled them to hold their own in the struggle for existence. But he recognised no class distinction. To him a man was a man, to be judged according to his merits, and to be treated justly in all circumstances. Politically, he stood for empire and liberty. But he was for the Empire because under it freedom was assured. Before all things he was for freedom." The "Times" the other day, had to mourn the loss of a distinguished contributor in the person of Sir William Hunter; it has now to deplore the death of the still more eminent "litterateur" Mr. H. D. Traill, who since the foundation of "Literature" has been the editor of that offshoot of the great journal. Mr. Traill who was only 58 years of age, died quite suddenly in London on Wednesday of disease of the heart. The "Times," in an appreciative notice, says:—"The loss to English literature by the sudden and premature removal of so brilliant and versatile a writer, so accomplished a journalist, and so distinguished a man of letters is, indeed, very great; to those who were associated with him in the conduct of "Literature" it is almost irreparable. Mr. Traill brought to the editing of "Literature" a trained critical faculty, literary sympathies at once catholic and scholarly, a wide knowledge of books and of men, high literary fame sustained by his many achievements, and a large experience of journalism. But the loss of these varied gifts and qualities is mainly a private and personal source of sorrow. What the world at large loses is really one of the most eminent publicists of his time, a man who as a journalist rarely forgot that he was a man of letters, and who, had he not been so immersed in journalism, might have made a much deeper mark even than he did on the higher literature of his time." He began his journalistic career on the staff of the "Pall Mall Gazette" in its palmy days, and he of course was one of those who followed Mr. Greenwood to the "St. James's Gazette." Later he was on the "Daily Telegraph" staff and for a brief period filled the editorial chair of the "Observer." He was also a frequent contributor to the "Saturday Review." His work as an author was also not inconsiderable considering the pure claims of journalism. He excelled in such writing as that he contributed to Mr. John Morley's famous "English Men of Letters" series—the forerunner of a large number of books of the same character. All who have read the volumes, edited by Mr. Morley, will agree that those on Sterne and Coleridge, which Mr. Traill wrote, were not by any means the least successful of the series. In the opinion of the "Times" his best and certainly his most characteristic work was "The New Lucian," a group of dialogues of the dead.

Other deaths announced are those of Madame MacMahon, widow of the illustrious French soldier; and Henry Harrison, translator of Tolstoi's, and other Russian works.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Bank was held yesterday afternoon, in the registered office of the Bank, Fort, for the purpose of considering the advisability of winding up the affairs of the bank under the supervision of the High Court. Mr. Cursondas Chhabildas was vosed to the chair.

The chairman in opening the proceedings said: Gentlemen, since we met last you must have read in the papers accounts of the proceedings in the Police Court. According to the resolution passed by you at the extraordinary general meeting of the 12th ultimo, I have convened this meeting to-day, and it will be now your duty to pass any resolutions you consider proper and which in your opinion are best calculated to guard the interests of the shareholders, fixed depositors and current account people. In order to enable you to come to a resolution I am in a position to place on the table balance-sheets for the year 1899. The balance sheet (A) is a general balance-sheet prepared from the books of the Bank and discloses the state of the Bank as seen from the books. From it you will see that there is an increase of assets over liabilities of Rs. 6,257-2-4 so that according to the books there is a profit of Rs. 6,347-2-4 for the year ending 31st December 1899. I have now to refer you to Bombay balance-sheet (B) which shows that the advances on goods, loans &c., is Rs. 58,816-3-8. From this are to be deducted four big sums which are found to be bad and irrecoverable. The advance to Shridhar Gopal of Rs. 2,500 appears to be secure by a promissory note which has now been found to be a forgery. The advance to Anant Shridar is also secured by a promissory note which is equally worthless and which is found to be a forgery also. The advance of Rs. 64,000 to Krishnajee Narayan, a brother of the late agents, is also secured by a promissory note, which is equally worthless, for it is now found out that the sum was never advanced at all and the security was only put into the Bank to cover past deficiencies. Krishnajee Narayan is a lad of 18 years of age, and owns no property in Bombay. The fourth sum of Rs. 20,050 appears in the register of loans as loans to one Rustomjee Hormusjee Ashburner. It has now come to my knowledge that the sums were not loans at all. They consisted of cash given to Rustomji to speculate in rice, opium, silver, etc. I produce before you a press copy of a notice sent by me to Rustomji as well as his reply to my notice. The reply will convince you that the sum of Rs. 20,050 is bad debt and irrecoverable. Thus the amount of Rs. 58,816 3-8 dwindles down to Rs. 7,156-3-8. The item of deficiency, viz., Rs. 8,823-10-4 refers to the deficiency I found in the cash of the Bank. The actual cash in the Bank being short by this sum it has to be written off. The balance-sheet (C) of Madras shows that the debt due by Alizz Khurshed Hassin Bahadur of Rs. 6,350 is a bad debt. It has been ascertained to be irrecoverable, and, therefore, has to be written off. The Muslim Press Company, Ld., is a news concern started by Mr. Meigiri with the Bank's money. As security for that loan of Rs. 2,837 9-10 I am informed by our agent at Madras, Mr. Talush that there are some press materials worth about Rs. 3,0 or 400. The agency says he is confident that he can recover to be Rs. 20,307-5-3, out of which Rs. 11,250-15-1 are due to the Bank by the firm of Khajka Mohideen and Sons. I am informed that the firm has failed and although we may succeed in recovering something at present we must take it as irrecoverable (D) is the general profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1899. The balance sheet (E) is the amended balance-sheet of both Madras and Bombay. It discloses the true state of the Bank's position as known at present. From that you will see that the losses for the year ending 31st December 1899 come to Rs. 82,182-15-3. The item of Rs. 35,624-8-3 relating to indigo agency is a very large item. I learn that one Vuriah Naidu is responsible to the Bank for that sum, but on inquiries I find that no guarantee is taken to secure that sum. The present manager will no doubt try his best to recover the sum and let us hope that he will succeed. I have received today information from the manager at Madras which shows that some of the jewels deposited by persons who have obtained loans from the Bank are with the wife of B. F. Desai, the late manager at Madras and at present accused No. 4 in the Police Court proceeding. This shows to some extent how business was managed at Madras. I also find that the chairman of the directors, the Hon'ble Gulam Mahomed Saheb Bahadur owes the Bank Rs. 511 for which there is a decree against him. I have shown in the criminal prosecution that the honourable gentleman has signed the minutes as a chairman of a meeting in which he himself was not present and which was not held at all. Another interesting circumstance I have come to learn is that the auditor Mr. Cronan is also a debtor of the Company. How far it is advisable for an auditor to take loans from a Bank whose books he is to audit is a matter which you can well judge for yourselves. All these instances show a most deplorable state of affairs and the result in a loss of some Rs. 82,182-15-5 to the Company. It is now for you to consider whether you will carry on the affairs of the Bank or wind them up.

Resolutions were then passed confirming the proceedings of the meetings held on the 5th and 12th February last; affirming that it was desirable to wind up the affairs of the Company and to appoint a liquidator; convening another extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders for the purpose; and confirming the appointment made by Mr. Cursondas Chhabildas of Mr. James Mc Neill Talush as temporary manager of the Madras branch.

At the conclusion, it was resolved to pass a special vote of thanks to the chairman for the interest he had taken in the affairs of the Bank and the valuable services he had rendered to the public, the shareholders and others interested in the Bank.

The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th March, 1900.

1. The Battalion parade for this afternoon is Cancelled.

The Battalion will parade on Tuesday next at 6-45 a.m. for Commanding Officer's parade on the Oval.

2. It is notified for information that the date by which Members must render themselves Extra Efficient to qualify for the Commandant's Prize List is extended from the 28th February to 15th March, 1900.

3. The Range will be reserved for "B" Company today, Saturday, afternoon the 10th. The Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) and arrives 12 minutes later. The attendance on the Range will count as a Commanding Officer's Parade. The Range will also be reserved for class firing on the 17th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

INVASION OF THE FREE STATE.

CRONJE RETREATS AND IS OVERTAKEN.

(Compiled from the Mail papers of Feb. 16 to 23.)

A startling change has come over the field of operations in South Africa during the past week. Kimberley has been relieved by General French after a brilliant march; General Cronje, the Boer leader, has abandoned his almost impregnable entrenchments at Magersfontein, and they have now fallen into the hands of the British; Cronje has been overtaken in his flight towards Bloemfontein at Paardeberg, on the Modder River about thirty miles east of Jacobsdal, and is completely surrounded by Lord Roberts' force who are heavily bombarding him with artillery; and Boer reinforcements from Ladysmith have been driven off, Generals Macdonald and Knox were wounded during the fighting on Sunday near Paardaberg.

The operations on the western side of the Free State have had an immediate and important effect upon the situation in Natal. It is obvious that the Boers began to withdraw their forces from that colony as soon as the relief of Kimberley became known. General Buller on Sunday seized Monte Cristo, a hill dominating Hlangwane, the strong Boer position east of Colenso, and south of the Tugela. Hlangwane was abandoned on Monday by the Boers, who retreated across the Tugela. On Tuesday General Hart's brigade occupied Colenso, and on Wednesday Sir Charles Warren crossed the river. The relief of Ladysmith is believed to be imminent.

GENERAL FRENCH'S MARCH.

"ONE OF THE FINEST EVER MADE."

Reuter's correspondent with Lord Roberts's column, in a telegram from Jacobsdal, dated Friday evening, says:—Now that Lord Roberts's great strategic movement has been crowned with success, it is possible to give some details of one of the best achievements of the British Army. General French's march deserves to be reckoned as one of the finest ever made. The mounted troops and horse artillery in four days covered a distance of ninety miles, fought two small engagements, and finished by relieving Kimberley. The rapidity of their movements helped to solve one of the problems of the war, and will enable us now to disregard Boer entrenched positions wherever the country permits of cavalry movements, which is universally the case in the Free State. The whole movement, which was conceived by Lord Roberts, was made up of different combinations, all of which dovetailed exactly in spite of several obstacles which it was impossible to foresee. It began on Sunday morning at three o'clock, and on Thursday afternoon Kimberley was relieved. General French leading the way, and the infantry making splendid marches in order to hold the position seized by General French.

"INDOMITABLE ENERGY AND PERSEVERANCE."

General Tucker's division followed French, doing a splendid march, while closely behind came Kelly-Kenny's division. Both of these divisions arrived at the Riet before General French left. The drift was almost impassable for the transport, which obliged to park on the south side of the river, but indomitable energy and perseverance overcame all obstacles.

It was found impossible for a team of mules to draw its load up the steep north bank, and it therefore became necessary to run relays of oxen, which were hitched on in addition to the mules, and thus the loads were dragged over all through the night in the midst of a terrible dust storm. Everybody worked splendidly. At four o'clock next morning the back of the difficulty had been broken, and most of the transport was on the north side of the river. Unforeseen delay in the advance of the columns had occurred, but the magnificent work done by the transport service overcame all difficulties. Lord Kitchener accompanied General Tucker's division, which marched to within three miles of Jacobsdal, being obliged to keep to the river on account of the water. Here the division stayed till the arrival of General Kelly-Kenny, who then moved straight towards Klip Drift on the Modder. General French was awaiting the infantry there, and left for Kimberley immediately on the arrival of the division, Thursday night saw the completion of Lord Roberts's magnificent move.

CRONJE'S DILEMMA.

Lord Methuen was opposite Magersfontein and General Tucker held Jacobsdal, with General Colvile's division close at hand, ready to move wherever required, and General Kelly-Kenny's holding the Klip and Rondavaal Drifts on the Modder. General French had meanwhile arrived at Kimberley. General Cronje had thus been completely outflanked, and the position of the Boer army at Spyfontein was untenable. Starvation or retreat was the only alternative. The Boer General chose the latter, and still, at the moment of writing, we are uncertain whether it is his whole force which is retreating via the Modder to Bloemfontein or only a portion of it, while the rest is going away to the north of Kimberley. A big gun said to weigh twenty-nine tons is supposed to be still in the neighbourhood of Kimberley, unless the Boers have been able to move it with them in their retreat. The road is now open from here to Modder River, and Reuter's despatch rider successfully made the journey on Tuesday night.

THE MOBILITY OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

There are three striking points to be noted in connection with the movements which have been so successfully carried out by the forces here under Lord Roberts—viz., General French's mobility, the efficiency of the transport arrangements, and the splendid marching of the Infantry. With regard to the first, it has been proved that a large mobile force is able to move on exterior lines with sufficient rapidity to completely outflank the Boers, although they are themselves so wonderfully mobile. The effect of General French's march upon the enemy has been sufficient to move them out of a strong, indeed almost impregnable, position, which they had been preparing for two months. So far, the relief of Kimberley has not cost us fifty men.

THE TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

With respect to the transport arrangements, they have been above praise. The long marches were made across a veldt of deep sand, without water. Progress was necessarily slow, and four divisions had to be fed while they were purposely cut off from their primary base. It is hardly possible to adequately appreciate the marvellous work accomplished by the transport department under such conditions. Added to all the work of the day was the duty of issuing stores, during the night, so that the transport officers toiled continuously and sleeplessly. Toil they did with the almost cheerfulness, and without the slightest fuss they ever, where evolved order out of chaos. These are things of which the nation may well be proud.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE MARCH.

The marching of the Infantry, considering the great heat and the absence of water, once more proves that the British soldier is willing and ready to respond to any call. The men never faltered. Some, it is true fell out of the ranks from sheer exhaustion, but these, as soon as they had sufficiently recovered, seized the first opportunity to rejoin their companies. It was perhaps a grander sight than any battle to see the battalions moving through the heavy sand under a broiling sun every man determined, persevering and cheerful. Not a single grumble was heard and the whole force was animated by a grand faith in their commander. The men's endurance of every hardship was really magnificent. It is no exaggeration to say that nearly the whole of the troops, horse, foot and artillery, and especially the transport service men, had not more than three hours' sleep on any of the last three nights. Yet there is no sign of any falling off in their health and strength. All are willing and cheerful, and ready and anxious to do all that men can.

The Capetown correspondent of the "Daily Mail" telegraphs:—Lord Methuen has entered Kimberley. He advanced from Magersfontein and met with no opposition.

CROJE'S RETREAT.

The following has been posted at the War Office:—

Lord Roberts to Secretary of State for War (received 10-45 a.m., February 17):—

Jacobsdal, February 17, 5-30 a.m.—Kelly-Kenny's Brigade captured yesterday 78 waggons laden with stores, two waggons with Mauser rifles, eight boxes full of shells, 10 barrels explosives, and large quantity of stores, all belonging to Cronje's laager, which was still being shelled by our artillery when Lord Kitchener despatched the messenger.

Jacobsdal, February 16, 9-45 p.m.—An authentic report has just been received that General Kelly-Kenny's Division has captured over seventy of Cronje's waggons containing a great number of stores, provisions, and small-arm ammunition. Owing to the fatigue of his oxen Cronje was obliged to outspan and form a laager with his uncaptured waggons. When the report was despatched at a quarter to seven this evening, our artillery was vigorously shelling Cronje's laager.—Reuter.

LORD ROBERTS' TRIBUTE TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Lord Mayor has received the following telegram from Lord Roberts, dated Jacobsdal, February 16, 1-15 p.m.:—"The City of London Imperial Volunteers came under fire for first time yesterday under Colonel Cholmondeley at Jacobsdal, and behaved most gallantly.

MORE BOER WAGGONS CAPTURED.

Modder River, Sunday, 3-45 p.m.—The road to Kimberley is now open. The rejoicings in the diamond city are still kept up. All the inhabitants turned out to give General French an ovation. The 6th Division, according to the latest message received back here, is still hanging on to the retreating Boers. More loot has been taken, totalling to the present 150 waggons. Amongst the loot were numbers of tin boxes filled with ammunition, addressed to Pretoria, via Delagoa Bay. Thousands of sheep, cattle, and horses have been rounded in by our mounted men.—Central News.

Jacobsdal, February 17.—News has just been received that General Kelly-Kenny is still pursuing General Cronje's army. He has captured over 100 waggons and a German ambulance. The prisoners state that if the pursuit is continued the whole forces will probably surrender. The Highland Brigade last night made a forced march from here and arriving to-day at General Kelly-Kenny's headquarters joined in the pursuit. General French left Kimberley moving rapidly in order to complete the interruption of the Boers who are in full retreat. He is co-operating in the pursuits, and is harassing them terribly. According to Dutch reports received here General French twice charged home through the retreating Boers to the north-west of Kimberley.—Reuter.

TWO DAYS' FIGHT WITH CRONJE.

BOER ADMIT LOSS OF 800

Paardeberg Drift, February 20.—On Sunday the British forces fought one of the most costly actions of the war near here.

General Kelly-Kenny's division, which was advancing in pursuit of the retreating Boers under General Cronje, caught up the enemy's rearguard at Klip Drift, and followed up the Boers to where they were in laager at Koodoosrand Drift. The action began at daybreak, when the mounted infantry drove the rearguard up the river towards the main body, while another detachment of the mounted infantry manœuvred on the right front and flank of the enemy. Our main body, which was on the north bank of the river, advanced to outflank the Boers. Their laager was likewise on the north bank. General Kelly-Kenny, having seized the two drifts, found the enemy who was enclosed, and ordered his men to attack. In the advance to attack, the Highland Brigade was on the left, and the Brigade under General Knox on the centre and right, while General Smith Dorrien's Brigade crossed the river and moved forward along the north bank. Both on the north and south banks the ground was level; and the advance across it was deadly. Our losses were heavy. The battle was an almost exact replica of Lord Methuen's action on the Modder. The soldiers were under fire for the whole day, but all the fighting left the position unchanged. The Boers were enclosed, and remained enclosed. Our guns shelled the laager vigorously, and the Boers confessed to a loss of over 800. On Monday the shelling (the combined fire of fifty guns) was resumed with increased energy, and to-day General Cronje has written to the British Commander asking for an armistice.—Reuter's Special Service.

LORD ROBERTS DEFEATS THE BOER REINFORCEMENTS.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The following telegram from Lord Roberts to the Secretary of State for War was posted at the War Office at four o'clock on Thursday afternoon:—

Paardeberg, February 21 (delayed in transmission).—Yesterday afternoon I was satisfied by a careful reconnaissance in force of the enemy's position that I could not assault it without a very heavy loss, which I was most anxious to avoid. Accordingly I decided to bombard him with artillery and to turn my attention to the enemy's reinforcements. The result was most satisfactory. The Boers were driven off in all directions, losing a good many killed and wounded and about fifty prisoners, who stated that they arrived from Ladysmith two days ago by railway. They say that it was our artillery fire which caused them to abandon the kopje they were occupying.

GENERAL CRONJE'S FLIGHT.

HOW THE BOER LEADER ESCAPED.

The correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" with Lord Roberts's force, to whose enterprise we have been indebted for the first and best account of Roberts's movements, in a telegram sent off from Modder River Camp on Sunday, gives a graphic description of Cronje's flight from Magersfontein:—The Boer force at Magersfontein, learning of French's success on Thursday night, made (says the correspondent) a desperate and successful attempt to break through the circle of British troops that was closing upon them. At midnight, headed by Cronje, 5,000 of them, with their heavy guns and ox-waggons, evacuated the Magersfontein lines. At early dawn on Friday the retreating Boer army was seen from the naval gun station at Klip Drift kopje trekking east ward across the British front at a distance of about 5,000 yaards. Our guns opened upon them, and the mounted infantry crossed the river and made a dashing charge, attempting to cut off the head of the Boer column. In half an hour the whole force had gained a shelter of a line of kopjes, but meanwhile two of our batteries had come up, and the Oxfords, the Duffs, the West Ridings, and the Gloucesters. Our infantry crossed the drift and for three hours were engaged with the enemy, while our batteries shelled his position and the mounted in fantry kept hard at work.

THE BOER ARMY AT BAY.

Unable to withstand our galling shell fire, the enemy retired, disputing every inch of the way, and took up a second position on some kopjes to the eastward. It was a magnificent spectacle to see the Boers army thus at bay. Their rear-guard, 2,000 strong, fought us while the main body trekked further east, and then brought their guns in action while the rearguard retired. The action lasted through the day. Our infantry fought splendidly, but the enemy held his ground under the continued bombardment of our artillery.

A BOLD STROKE.

Later on the Boer commander ventured on a bold stroke. Leaving 2,000 men under cover he withrew the rest from his main position and headed for Klipkraal Drift, six miles to the east. This movement was soon discovered, and our mounted infantry came back across the drift and marched along the south bank to endeavour to head off the enemy. When they reached the neighbourhood of Klipkraal Drift night had fallen and half the Boers were already across to the south side, and the mounted infantry harassed their movements. Meanwhile the Boer and rearguard, having covered the crossing of the main body, retired slowly and successfully passed the drift. The rearguard fought desperately, and as it fell back to guard fought desperately, and as it fell back to the river, was harassed on flank and rear by the British. Having thus passed the Modder under cover of darkness, the Boers trekked throughout the night in the direction of Bloemfontein. General Kelly-Kenny, with the Sixth Divison, pursued them at daylight. General Macdonald, with the Highlanders, following him. Macdonald reached Klipkraal Drift by forced marches on Sunday. Kelly-Kenny moving from Klipkraal and endeavouring to outflank the enemy and cut them off from Bloemfontein and drive them back into Macdonald's hands.

GENERAL FRENCH JOINS IN THE PURSUIT.

When I left the front (adds the "Chronicle's" correspondent) Kelly-Kenny had not come up with the enemy. General French has left Kimberley, marching south-east so as to catch Cronje should the latter escape Kelly-Kenny and slip past Macdonald. In Friday's action a laager was captured and also a gun, which the enemy tried to disable. It is now known that Delarey left Colesberg to assist Cronje's retreat. Delarey attacked our rear-guard at Waterval Drift on the Riet River on Wednesday, capturing a portion of the convoy. A number of prisoners were taken on Friday. They say they have had enough of the war, and are anxious to return to their farms. They received orders to evacuate Magersfontein as soon as the news arrived that French was at Kimberley. They suffered fearful hardships in the trenches. They charge Cronje and the other leaders with deceiving them, and say they were daily informed of British reverses.

GENERAL GATACRE ENGAGED.

BOER ATTACK UPON MOLTENO.

Sterkstroom, Saturday (7-20 a.m.).—The Boers commenced an advance upon our positions at Molteno this morning. They had some guns with them and opened fire upon our pickets. Some parties of the enemy coming closer sent a number of rifle shots into the town.—Central News.

Sterkstroom Camp, February 17, 7-20 a.m.—Yesterday General Gatacre, with mounted infantry, reconnoitring north of Molteno met our fore picket and exchanged shots. The Boers misused the white flag, which an officer and a man went to meet. Immediately the officer met the flag the Boers fired. There were no casualties.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

FINE WORK BY BRABANT'S DIVISION.

The troops of Brigadier-General Brabant's division acting in conjunction with Gatacre's forces, have cleared the enemy out of the country between Penhoek and Dordrecht. Reuter's correspondent supplies the following details:—The march of Brigadier-General Brabant in command of a mounted division of Colonials from Penhoek on Thursday was a brilliant and memorable one. Leaving camp early in the morning, the column, which was 2,000 strong, took their slow-moving transport oxen and mules not by the mail road, but over the trackless veldt and through a mountainous and most difficult country. Bivouacking on the first night in the heart of the rebels' territory, we next morning pushed on our camp close to the Boer position. Early on Friday we were fired on, and fighting continued all day and night. We cleared the enemy out of successive positions under a terrific rifle fire, which was kept up for nearly eight hours, until at length towards midnight we forced the enemy's at the point of the bayonet out of their last position—an important one overlooking Dordrecht. We command all the enemy's positions, while the Boers have been driven back north of Dordrecht, and cannot further invade the Colony. Our laager is safely ensconced behind our positions. So far the work accomplished by the Colonial Division is beyond all praise. Besides some prisoners, we captured four waggons and a great quantity of forage and provisions. Our loss was about sixteen, of whom eight were killed including captain Graham and Lieut. Chandler. The unusually large proportion of killed is explained by the fact that the Boers used Martini-Henry rifles and other obsolete arms with big bullets, so that a greater number of those who were hit received fatal wounds.

EVACUATION OF RENSBURG BY THE BRITISH.

RETIREMENT TO ARUNDEL.

ARUNDEL, February 14.—The British force, under General Clements, fell back from Rensburg upon Arundel during the night. The rearguard reached Arundel early this morning. The enemy promptly followed us and are now occupying their old position in the Taaibosch Hills from which they have been shelling our cavalry patrols, but quite ineffectually. Our guns have returned the fire, making fairly accurate shooting.—Reuter.

Capetown, Thursday, 10-0 p.m.—The evacuation of the advanced posts and our camp at Rensburg was a purely military proceeding, the reasons for which will be obvious to experts. The Boers emboldened by their seeming success, attempted to drive their advantage home by pressing upon our men. They were met, however, by a heavy artillery and rifle fire, and before they had recovered from this the Inniskillinz Dragoons were ordered to charge which they did with a vast amount of dash, scattering and driving the enemy. The Boers suffered great loss.—Central News.

Capetown, February 15, 8 a.m.—There has been sharp and continious fighting round Rensburg. The Boer losses are heavy.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR COLESBERG.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Lord Roberts sent the following telegram to the War Office on Saturday:—Clements having been pressed by large numbers, has retired on Arundel to cover Naauwpoort. Severe fighting occurred on the 12th prior to the retirement from Slingersfontein. The enemy (says the "Times" correspondent) attacked the Worcestershire Regiment in great force, but suffered severely from our rifle fire at short ranges. On the same day the Inniskilling Dragoons and mounted Australians, while covering the retirement of the Berkshire and Wiltshire Regiments from their posts on the left flank, came in contact with the enemy, who were in great numbers, but succeeded in covering the infantry without serious loss. The Boers casualties were heavy. The Australians, though greatly outnumbered, displayed great coolness and bravery.

TWO COMPANIES OF THE WILTSHIRES CUT OFF.

Two companies of the Wiltshire Regiment on outpost duty failed to join the force before retirement, and their absence not being noticed on parade, were eventually cut off. The "Daily Mail's" correspondent gives the following version of this incident:—Two companies of the Wiltshire Regiment in withdrawing from Kloof Camp lost their way, and are missing. Their whereabouts is known and they will probably be relieved to-night (Thursday).

A NEW SOUTH WALES COMPANY ANNIHILATED.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," in a message from Naauwpoort, dated Tuesday last, says:—The enemy greatly outnumbered our troops, about 4,000 in number. They attacked the Worcestershire Regiment on their hill, and with desperate determination charged home, only to experience such a heavy Maxim and rifle fire from our men that the assailants' death-roll will be considerable. A patrol of the Inniskilling Dragoons were surrounded by some 500 Boers, and gallantly cut their way through without losing a man. A company of the New South Wales mounted men were, unfortunately, annihilated, most of the men's bayonets, however, bearing the impress of a sanguinary conflict with their foes. Colonel Cunigham was shot through the heart at the outset of the engagement. The enemy chose the time of the moon setting for their onslaught. Out of five Colonial officers only one returned to camp. Our guns from Colesksop have been safely removed, and one Maxim has been destroyed to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy.

(To be concluded.)

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

Everyone Takes Cuticura Resolvent.

It is so pure, sweet, and wholesome that young and old may take it with equal pleasure and benefit. Its mission is to cool and cleanse the blood in eczema and other torturing, disfiguring humours, rashes, and irritations, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, soothe and heal the itching, burning skin, and speedily complete the cure.

N. B.—CUTICURA SOAP makes the hair grow, clears the complexion, softens and whitens the hands, and is the purest and sweetest of toilet, bath, and baby soaps.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. French depot: L. MIDY, Paris. Australian depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK Mr R. Tennent PILSENER BEER BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— Rs. 22.0

Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

CALCUTTA:—Turner, Morrison & Co.
BOMBAY:—Ashlin, Symes & Co., Ld.
KARACHI:—Latham & Co.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION

HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste

WATERPROOF.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of *Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless composition.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

NICZE & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

BABES

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

Ideal Milk

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising and important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free from the tendency to cause unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

BUILD UP and PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH and Fortify the System against Disease with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE IMITATIONS.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The Late Lord CLYDE said: "I can never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always find it with almost universal success in those cases which are engendered in Tropical Climates. Every household should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST

Beware of Substitutes & Worthless Imitations.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLI

RUSSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL IN INDIA.

The *Times* St. Petersburg correspondent writes:—With reference to Mr. Henry Norman's letter in "The Times" of Friday last on the appointment of a Russian Consul-General for India, and the old question of claiming reciprocity from Russia by the establishment of a British Consulate at Tashkent, it may be as well to point out the official criticism of this view of the case. The British Government long ago accepted and recognized Consuls in India from other foreign Powers, and, therefore, owing to the favoured-nation clause of the Commercial Treaties, which stipulates for equal treatment, it was not found possible to refuse the same advantage to Russia. On the other hand, Russia has never yet admitted Consuls in Central Asia from any of the foreign Powers, and, consequently, cannot make an exception in favour of England, although no other European State has any interest whatever in connexion with that part of the Tsar's dominions.

It is again the two diametrically opposed systems of the open and closed doors. As it is not the custom to ask foreign Governments to receive Consuls as mere occupants of posts of observation, or as secret agents, however much these duties may be confidentially required of them, it is presumably on the ground of Russian trade with India, which is stated to be on the increase especially in kerosine, that Russia claims to have a representative at Bombay. As Mr. Norman explains, Russia is doing her best to crush out British trade in Central Asia, and therefore, we may suppose that she would not like to see it revived, if that were possible by the help of a British Consul. As to the absence of any consular officer in any part of the Caucasus east of Batum there would now be no objection to the re-establishment of the Consulate at Tiflis or to the creation of one at Baku. Tiflis, after the establishment of a Russian Consul-General at Bombay, is evidently a matter that rests entirely with the British Government. The last British Consul at Tiflis was Captain Lyall, who was appointed to the post after the Russian Government had declined to confirm the nomination of the late Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and who was obliged to resign after a few years' service there on account of a paralysis personal nature, which suspended the local authorities. Some years after this the late Mr. Pedrick, Consul at Batum, was allowed to be accredited to the central administration of the Caucasus, and to pay periodical official visits to Tiflis, but the post of Resident Consul there has remained vacant ever since the departure of Captain Lyall. Up to the present Russia has been virtually served in India by the French Consuls, and it is now thought better to have an openly accredited Russian official in direct relations with the Anglo-Indian Administration.

England has been unfortunate of late in her selection of Consular officers for other posts in Russia, or else the Russian Government has become more fastidious than usual in this respect. Besides the unpleasant incident of the British Consul in Finland, it was only the other day that the Russian Foreign Office refused an exequatur to a former British attaché at Teheran as Consul-General at Odessa on account of anti-Russian sentiments alleged to have been uttered in Persia.

According to the Press, a Russian Consul-General has also just been appointed to Canada, although there is no sign of any Russian trade with that British colony.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

It is not often that a Russian official is permitted to throw so clear a light on any matter affecting the progress of his country as is done by General Venyukoff in the paper on Central Asia, of which a translation appears in the last number of "Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales." He says that the situation and Russian views about it have very much changed since Prince Gortchakoff in 1873 begged General Kaufmann "not to march from Tashkent to Khiva across Kashgar," and excused his ignorance of geographical details by stating that "the only thing which interests me in these questions is not to indispose England against us." The first point on which the General throws light is the increase in cotton cultivation, which dates from the year 1864, when about 900 acres were placed under cultivation. In 1889 the produce was about 34,000 tons, valued at three quarters of a million sterling. Four years later (1893 being the latest given) it had nearly doubled to 44,000 tons at £1,400,000. During the same period there has been a remarkable increase in the Russian colonization of Central Asia. In the days of General Kaufmann there were, of course no Russian colonists in Central Asia. In 1883 their number in the three provinces of Syr Daria, Samarkand, and Ferghana had risen to 52,416, and they have largely increased since. In 1895 an addition of over 2,000 persons is officially notified in one district, and in 1896, 2,000 families computed at 14,000 souls, were also installed in the same province. The total Russian population, apart from the garrison, cannot now fall short of 100,000. The revenue for the nine years ending 1897 shows a total deficit of 2·34 millions sterling, but on the other hand the deficit in 1897 was less than a third of what it was in 1889. General Venyukoff is a strong partisan of the Euxine Caspian canal, which he describes in the following words:—"The waters not only of the Don, neighbour of the Volga, but also of the Dnieper, the Bug, Dniester, Danube, Rion, Ingour, and Konban will turn towards the Caspian Sea by passing through the Manytch, the Azoff, and the Manytch canal, and will irrigate it. This project will constitute one of the most important acts in the life of the Russian people when its accomplishment will not be long delayed if because it provides the remedy against the deaths of famines which desolate the south-east provinces of European Russia. The Caspian is 85ft. lower than the Euxine, so to turn the latter into the former will be possible, not to say easy."

...IA, ENGLAND AND INDIA.

...that 30,000 Russian soldiers have been ...sunk is denied by the *Kolnische*, which ...e whole Caucasian Rifle Brigade which ...t thither consists only of 5,114 men and ...men, with two batteries.

...Agency is informed that, according to ...from Cabul up to the beginning of Ja...ything was then quiet in the Afghan ...ports which had reached there from ...ussian missions or visits of individual ...of the Ameer's Court had caused surprise, ...of the kind had occurred. No Russian ...there on any official or unusual errand, ...or otherwise, nor had any Russian ...ceived by the Ameer as reported. The ...had heard of the movements of Russian troops ...the frontier, and was extremely suspicious ...as account. On the other hand, there was every ...ason to believe that the relations between the Ameer and the Government of India were even more cordial than usual. The only European now in Cabul is Mr. Frank Martin, brother of Sir T. Aequin Martin who has been in Afghanistan since the return of Nasrullah Khan from England in 1895. Mr. Martin has been busily employed in several important engineering works in and around the capital. Since the departure of Sir Salter Pyne the Government workshops, which are still regular work, have been managed by the Afghans themselves. The daily output from the mint is unusually large just now.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Feb. 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr F C Daly, B	Capt A J Caruana
Mr W J B Yerbury, B	Lieut J D Stilling
Mr F S Panneta, Bo	Lieut C K Anderson
Major A C Younan	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major G F W Braide, IMS, 3 mo furl	Mr F T Coods, B, 6 mo MC
Major S H Henderson, IMS, 3, 4 mo furl (cancels permission to return)	Mr G G W Clogstoun, M, 6 mo MC
Mr H E Ransom, B Cov, 6 mo furl	Mr R A English, Bo, 6 mo MC
Mr E W Collin, B Cov, 8 1-2 mo furl	Major A C Yate, 6 mo
Mr G D M Moore-Lane, B, 6 mo MC	Capt H B Laard, 6 mo
	Capt E de S Sunart, 6 mo
	Lieut J H Lloyd, 2 mo
	Lieut J J Land, 3 mo
	Lieut H Le M Fellowes, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major G M J Giles, IMS, B	Major Harvey Welman
Mr R W P King, B	Lieut S D Vale
Mr W J Collins, B	Lieut A L Pilleau
Mr R Woolfcombe, B	Lieut R S Gordon
Mr A R King, Bo	Lieut G E White
Col J F Garwood	Comdr G J Baugh, RIM
Major E H Rivett-Carnac	Engr A A Macdonald, RIM

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 9th OF MARCH, 1900.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular. Readings are high at in Rajputana and lowest in the Bombay Presidency. Gradients are slight.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly in Lower Sind and Mysore and at Sibpur, Delhi, Agra, Rajkot, Malegaon, Goa, Karwar and Madras, while north-easterly to south-easterly breezes or calms prevail over the rest of the country. The force has been fresh to light.

The temperature variations are within 8° of the normal either way. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Cuddapah and the lowest 51° at Lahore, Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Karachi, Rajkot, Veraval, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalipatam, Bellary, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Elsewhere has been no rain at any station.

Fine weather prevails everywhere, though in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies it is more or less cloudy.

G. I. TOWERS.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th March, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected & deg. Fah.	inches 29·885
Temperature of the Air	degrees 78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·1
Dew Point	67·7
Relative humidity of Air	77·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.)	degrees 95·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·3
General Direction of wind	NW., N, WNW., NW., NNW.
Specimens of Wind in 24 hours	miles 175

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOR,
Director, Government Observatory.

NOTICES.

Chills

Ever become chilled through and through?

The acute sensation of cold is followed by feverishness and aches in all parts of the body. Finally the whole trouble settles in the throat and lungs in the shape of a cough.

There is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will cure these chills and coughs. A few doses are sufficient at first. More time is required later on.

Stop coughing and you will get well. Keep coughing and you invite bronchitis, pneumonia, or even consumption itself. Better stop your cough at once and thus end the whole matter.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN,
Editress of "Baby."

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

BEST and CHEAPEST

For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M. D.,
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

Worse Than Death

are those ailments which seize upon the vital parts of the human body, and add great and continued pain to the deprivations of ill health. Rheumatism is the worst of these ills. It attacks the blood. It affects all parts of the body. All ages suffer from it. It tortures all conditions of life. It hinders business pursuits, and spoils all pleasures.

For all such there is certain relief.

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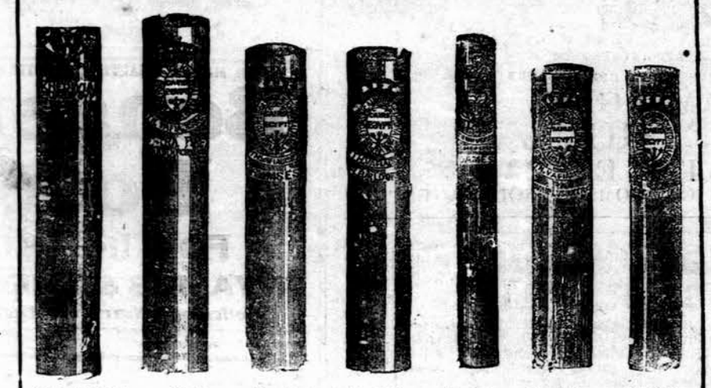

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AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. REYMERS & Co., 5, Wilderness Square, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue Messin, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.